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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD LINE IS IN ACCORD WITH ENGLISH AND AGAINST HAMBURG-AMERIKA

Such Alliance Considered Remarkable in Connection With Crisis Due to Collapse of Pool of Great Shipping Companies

MAY BE RATE CUTTING

Rivalry Between German Maritime Concerns, Leads to Break Kaiser's Influence Fails to Mend

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Herr Ballin, the famous director of Hamburg-America line, seems bent on adopting in the shipping world the policy of splendid isolation which Gladstone made the keystone of British diplomacy.

The remarkable thing about the present crisis in the shipping world is the fact that the Norddeutscher Lloyd is found in alliance with British companies and in opposition to the Hamburg-America line. It has always been believed that the two German lines would be found working closely together, but the development of Hamburg-America into the biggest single company in the world seems to have brought about rivalry between the two great German shipping companies.

For some time past, it is declared, the Hamburg-America has been following closely the movements of the Norddeutscher Lloyd in a sustained effort of competition. This has culminated in the demand for greater shares in the profits allotted to the German companies.

The reason for this demand is the enormous carrying capacity of the ships of the Imperial line which, Herr Ballin insists, render redistribution necessary unless the interests of that line are to be purchased. Herr Heineken, managing director of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, has declined to admit this or agree to the Hamburg-America claim, and the dispute has become so acute that not even the influence of the Kaiser himself has been sufficient to bring about an agreement.

At the first day's meeting the Hamburg-America line demanded a redistribution of profits with the Norddeutscher Lloyd. The reply of the Norddeutscher Lloyd was that during the past year they had carried 1,640,000 steerage passengers, as against 138,000 carried by the Hamburg-America. They therefore insisted that if there was to be any change it must be based on actual change in figures, and not on a prospective increase in the Hamburg-America figures.

This attitude was supported by other firms in the conference, with the result that the Hamburg-America representative failed to put in an appearance on the second day, and so brought about the collapse of the pool arrangements. A notification subsequently issued to the public declared that the demands of the Hamburg-America line were in flagrant contradiction of the position it in the past had held toward other lines and was quite unwarranted by existing conditions.

A representative of the Monitor, discussing the whole matter later with a prominent representative of shipping circles, was informed that every effort would no doubt be made to arrange a settlement between the German companies, and it was just possible that the pooling arrangement might be renewed by the end of January.

At the same time this gentleman declared that the general opinion was that the pool had come to an end for the time being, since the attitude of the Hamburg-America line was one of no surrender. On the face of the facts, he went on, it was difficult to conclude that the retirement of the Hamburg-America line was not actuated by some deeper reason, and there was some fear, in spite of the assurances given, that the companies were on the threshold of a new rate cutting campaign in which the Hamburg-America line might be pitted against the Norddeutscher Lloyd and other companies included in the pool.

A Monitor representative in an interview with a prominent German shipping authority in London this morning obtained complete confirmation of the news already cabled. The attitude of the Hamburg-America line, he explained, was contrary to precedent. They must first prove that an increased number of steerage passengers are carried. Only then could the question of readjustment be considered.

Although the Hamburg-America line is launching big vessels, other lines are doing the same. When the Mauretania and the Lusitania first sailed, the Cunard Company raised the same point as the Hamburg-America line now urges. The latter opposed the Cunard proposal strongly, arguing that results must first be shown.

plained that it is by no means improbable that he will climb down before the end of the month.

If the Hamburg-America stands out the remaining lines will almost certainly stand together, and if the Hamburg-America line cuts rates the remaining lines will do so in unison, the result being the Hamburg-America versus the pool.

SEN. WEEKS WILL TALK IN LANSING

WASHINGTON—Senator John W. Weeks will speak in Lansing (Mich.), Jan. 30, before the Zachary Chandler Club, an organization of 2000 members, on the currency question. He will trace the history of currency legislation to show that the question has been developed by the Republican party, with constant opposition from the Democrats until this year, when the Democratic majority passed the new law.

NEW HOME FACILITATES WORK OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD



One of rooms in quarters of state commission

Today the public service commission and its staff found itself adjusted to the commission's new quarters on the seventh floor of the new Albion building, Tremont and Beacon streets, and business proceeded more smoothly than was possible at the old quarters, 20 Beacon street.

The 21 rooms provide individual connecting rooms for each of the commissioners and for the secretaries, accountants and engineers. There are large

EARL OF KINTORE IS DUE IN BOSTON AS ENVOY OF THE KING

Visitor to Be Met at Back Bay Station and Later Honored at City Club Reception

On his arrival at the Back Bay station this afternoon the Earl of Kintore, special representative of King George V. for the celebration of a century of peace between the United States and Great Britain, will be met by Charles L. Burrill of the Boston City Club board of governors, Addison L. Winslip, civic secretary, and Dr. James L. Tryon, who will escort him to the Copley Plaza.

After a brief stay there he will be taken to the Boston City Club, where he will be tendered a reception and dinner by the members. Samuel J. Elder, former president of the club, will preside. Among the invited guests are Governor Walsh, Mayor Fitzgerald, Arthur M. Huddell, Charles O. Powers, chairman of the Massachusetts managers of the Panama-Pacific exposition, C. J. Martell of Boston, city officials, the British consul and vice-consul and others.

ANCIENT HOME OF WASHINGTONS GOES TO PEOPLE

Anglo-American Peace Centenary Committee Purchases Sulgrave Manor and Nine Acres of Land for £8400

BOARD IS APPOINTED

U. S. Ambassador Is Made Chairman of Managers—Portrait of Mary Ball Washington Presented by Descendant

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—At a meeting of the committee for the celebration of the centenary of peace between the United Kingdom and the United States held yesterday, announcement was made that the purchase of Sulgrave manor and the adjoining nine acres of land had been completed at a cost of £8400. Sulgrave Manor is the ancestral home of the Washingtons.

An international committee of management has been appointed and the American ambassador has accepted the chairmanship of this committee for himself and his successors.

Lanier Washington of New York has presented to this committee the only authentic portrait of Mary Ball Washington, mother of the President, and this will be hung at Sulgrave.

REPUBLICANS OF MALDEN ELECT

At the annual meeting of the Malden Republican city committee last night officers were elected as follows: President, Edward H. Evans for a second term; vice-president, Ralph M. Kirkland; secretary, William H. Henderson; treasurer, Herbert G. Porter.

JOHN WARE WILLARD FUND IS PROVIDED FOR ART MUSEUM

DEDHAM, Mass.—Provision for establishment of a fund to be known as the John Ware Willard fund for the purchase of art works for the Japanese and Chinese departments of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is made in the will of John Ware Willard of Brookline, which was filed today in the Norfolk probate registry.

The will gives a collection of 16 Navajo blankets to the museum. Books are left

SCHOOL VOTERS LEAGUE HOLDING ITS ELECTION

Mrs. George W. Coleman Is Expected to Be Made President and Other Officers Presided

Officers for the School Voters League for 1914 are to be elected at the annual meeting of that organization this afternoon in Perkins hall.

Following is the ballot: Mrs. George W. Coleman, president; Mrs. Mary Morton Kehew, first vice-president; Miss S. Alice Brown, treasurer; Mrs. Richard Y. Fitzgerald, secretary.

Executive committee—Miss Cora E. Bigelow, Mrs. Percy G. Bolster, Miss Mary C. Crawford, Miss Mary S. Locke, Miss Mabel Gillespie, Miss Grace E. Lingham, Miss Catherine McGinley, Miss Annie G. Scollard, Miss Esther F. Sullivan, Miss Anne Withington, Dr. Evangeline W. Young.

Vice-presidents—Miss Mary I. Adams, Mrs. Charles G. Ames, Mrs. John L. Bates, Mrs. Charles M. Cabot, Miss Mary A. Daly, Mrs. Henry D. Forbes, Miss Matilda A. Fraser, Mrs. Emma B. Gulliver, Miss Elizabeth E. Hough, Mrs. Francis Hurlbut, Miss Isabel F. Hyams, Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, Miss Mary E. Perkins, Mrs. William J. Quinn, Miss Dora Williams, Mrs. Frank L. Young, Mrs. William S. Youngman, Miss Lucia A. Ferguson.

The names of the president and vice-presidents and almost all of the others are the same as last year.

The report of the secretary, read by Mrs. Fitzgerald, states that the past year has been a prosperous one in every way. For the first time the Saturday morning lectures had a surplus.

The league will put two bills into the Legislature this year. One is to increase the school committee to nine. The other is to reduce to 1000 the number of signatures necessary on nomination papers.

Mrs. Dallas Lore Sharp who has published some studies of the public schools will speak on the three R's.

SEEK NEGRO DISFRANCHISEMENT

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The South Carolina General Assembly voted Thursday in favor of repealing the fifteenth amendment to the United States constitution, which, in effect, gives negroes the right to vote.

MR. BADARACCO IS RATIFIED AS CHIEF ASSESSOR

Andrew Badaracco of Boston today had his appointment as principal assessor ratified by the civil service commission. Recently he was appointed by Mayor Fitzgerald. The acceptance was signed by Thomas F. Boyle and Garrett Dropers, two of the three commissioners.

Mr. Badaracco has been in the real estate business in Boston for many years and has resided in the North and West ends.

EMILE BOUTROUX MAKES SPEECH IN FRENCH ACADEMY

PARIS—Emile Boutroux yesterday made his inaugural address to the French Academy. The meeting was a distinguished one and amongst those present was M. Poincare, who is a cousin of the new academician. The new academician's address was devoted as is usual to a sketch of his predecessor, who in his case was a distinguished soldier general, M. Langlois, whose influence he declared would continue to hover over the armies of France after the manner of Homeric gods.

The address of welcome to the new academician and appreciation of his career was undertaken by Paul Bourget, who devoted himself to a eulogy of the idealism of France, which as a nation, he declared, was again peopling the heavens with stars without lessening their demand for knowledge.

DUBLIN STRIKE SEEMS AT END AS FOOD SUPPLY BEGINS TO FAIL

DUBLIN—Their want of success in the municipal elections has undoubtedly been a great disappointment to the workers. At the same time, owing to the neglect of the register, men were disqualified by the wholesale, in some streets only one name appearing on it. Another cause of disappointment has

HYDE PARK'S PETITION FOR FIVE CENT FARES IS TO BE HEARD IN CONFERENCE

FORD HALL TOWN WOULD ESTABLISH LODGING HOUSES

Municipal lodging houses and evening centers in school buildings were among the most important features discussed at the gatherings at the Ford hall town meeting last evening when the business was conducted under the new officers: William H. Foster, moderator; Miss Miriam Allen de Ford, clerk, and Jacob S. London, sergeant-at-arms. Two bills



MIRIAM ALLEN DE FORD

on these questions came up for consideration. The lodging-house proposition won advancement.

The first bill, the subject of which took the form of an order in the city council was: "Ordered, that \$100,000, to be taken from the tax levy, be and hereby is appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the superintendent of public buildings, to establish and maintain for one year municipal lodging houses in the following districts of Boston: North End, South End and West End."

There followed a lively debate and the bill, finally amended to carry \$375,000, was referred to the committee on city planning. After moderate discussion a bill to appropriate money for evening centers was referred to the committee on education.

WOMEN PETITION FOR PLACES ON VOCATION BOARD

WASHINGTON—A petition from Massachusetts women asking for the appointment of one or more women on the vocational education commission was presented to the President today by Representative Andrew J. Peters. They urge especially the appointment of Miss Florence M. Marshall, director of the Manhattan trade school for girls in New York, who in 1904 organized and directed the Boston trade school for girls.

The petition urges that the special needs and present tendencies in vocational training for women should be given due weight that the increasingly serious problem of vocations which women may wisely enter may be studied.

COL. GOETHALS MAY BECOME HEAD OF NEW YORK POLICE

NEW YORK—Mayor Mitchell indicated in a statement made this afternoon that Col. George W. Goethals, chairman of the Panama canal commission and builder of the canal, would accept an offer tendered him to head New York city's police department. Following persistent rumors that George W. Perkins was returning here from Panama with Colonel Goethals' acceptance, Mayor Mitchell issued a statement admitting he had asked Mr. Perkins to go to Panama to urge Colonel Goethals' acceptance and "that the result is very satisfactory."

Colonel Goethals would likely apply for retirement from the army or resign outright.

AMES CREW PAID OFF

Members of the crew of the three-masted schooner Gen. Adelbert Ames, rescued by the Monomoy life guard crew, were paid off at the United States shipping commissioner's office, on Commercial street, today.

Representatives of Boston Elevated and Bay State Railways, Citizens and Transit and Public Service Boards to Meet

DEAL INVOLVES \$56,716

Seeking to establish the desired five-cent fare to Hyde Park by agreement of the Boston Elevated and Bay State railways a conference of representatives of these roads and of Hyde Park citizens will be held Tuesday by the public service and Boston transit commissions, sitting jointly.

Reports of the Elevated and Bay State roads submitted today relative to the volume of traffic carried by the Hyde Park lines will be taken up at that time.

Investigation of the traffic handled in Hyde Park by the Bay State railway was ordered by the commission at one of the public hearings given on the dual service in the metropolitan district under a legislative act. Attorneys for the Hyde Park citizens contended that the roads had not presented statistics showing by actual computations what was the volume of travel on the lines.

Now that Hyde Park has been annexed to Boston the citizens seek to have the car lines taken over by the Elevated, thereby securing the desired 5-cent rate.

Business to the amount of \$56,716.21 annually probably would accrue to the Boston Elevated if the three lines of street car service in Hyde Park now operated by the Bay State were taken over by the Elevated, as has been proposed in a petition now before the joint public service commission and Boston transit commission.

Statistics to this effect were contained in two communications received today by James B. Noyes, secretary to the joint commission, from Vice-president Charles S. Sergeant of the Elevated and from the Bay State railway.

Computations were based on the abolition of school children's rates, and all other reduced rates, and substituting of a 10-cent fare between Hyde Park and Dedham for the present five-cent fare. The Elevated, however, maintains that its present local business might be reduced and that the so-called long-haul traffic, or unprofitable service, would tend to increase.

For several weeks checkers have been posted on the three lines in question—the Forest Hills-Dedham line, the Forest Hills-Dedham line, via Hyde Park, and the Mattapan square-Cleary square, Hyde Park, line—gathering traffic figures upon which to base estimates as to the amount of business now being carried in the district.

It has been determined that the estimated gain to the Elevated in one year on Sundays would amount to \$9004.60. For the other days in the week the gain to the Elevated would be in one year \$47,713.61, according to the computations.

In some instances the results were determined by mathematical calculation rather than by utilizing checkers.

Mr. Sergeant in his letter to the commission said in part:

"In the matter of an attempt to determine the Hyde Park local business which the Elevated Company might gain in the event of the lease of the Bay State Street Railway Company's lines in Hyde Park, an agreement as to an approximate method of determining the volume of this business was reached between Messrs. W. L. F. Gilman and P. P. Coveney as representing the Hyde Park petitioners, Messrs. McLean and Hodges, inspectors of the public service commission, the Bay State Street Railway Company and this company."

"As a result of this agreement, an account was taken for Sunday, Jan. 4, Monday, Jan. 5, and Thursday, Jan. 8, 1914, and calculations, made on the method agreed upon and based upon these accounts, exhibit a local revenue which, applied to the receipts of the line in question for the year ending June 30, 1913, result in an estimate total for one year of \$56,713.21."

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Great Rush in Naval Work Expected in British Yards

ENGLISH FIRMS BREAK RECORDS IN SHIPBUILDING

On River Tyne Alone One Hundred Vessels of More Than Four Hundred Thousand Tons Are Launched in Year

WAR VESSELS BUILT

(Special to the Monitor) LONDON—During the past year the production in shipbuilding has reached a record, the tonnage launched being over 2,300,000 tons, an increase of nearly 200,000 tons, compared with the year 1912.

On the river Tyne alone, 100 vessels of over 400,000 tons have been launched since the beginning of 1913, while on the Wear the total is 350,000 tons. A great deal of naval work has been done on the Tyne, the largest ships launched during the year being the Rio de Janeiro, originally ordered by Brazil, but now the Os-

man L., with a displacement of 27,500 tons, and the Almirante Latorre, 23,000 tons, for the Chilean navy.

The cruiser Birmingham and several torpedo boat destroyers have been launched and among the cargo boats perhaps the most interesting are the fleet of oil tank steamers which are being constructed. Many cargo boats and passenger ships have also been completed, and the year has been one of great activity in all branches of shipbuilding.

On the Wear, the largest ship launched in 1913 was the San Jeronimo, an oil vessel built by Messrs. Doxford & Sons, and in other shipbuilding centers, while the number of ships launched does not always show an increase, the tonnage is in nearly every case greater than in 1912. The profits earned by shipbuilders, however, in this year of maximum output are not nearly so great as might be expected on account of the labor troubles, the unrest among the men, and the bad time-keeping. The result of this is that there has been considerable delay in completing many of the ships.

The battleships Benbow and Emperor of India, for example, were very much retarded, and this naturally entails a loss. Since in the engineering as well as in some other trades, the termina-

tion of agreements is drawing near, these labor questions are now being considered, and a claim for an eight hour day is put forward by some of the unions. Engineering, in an editorial, says that in some trades such as the iron-ship workers, the men do not work more than a 48 hour week now, but in others this change, if unaccompanied by a reduction in the wage of time-workers, would mean a very large increase in the wage bill for the same amount of work.

Another complication is apparent when the question of double shifts is considered. Large machine tools, in order to secure an adequate return for the capital invested in them, must be kept working day and night, and an eight hour day would entail difficulties. But if these problems were solved "the question must be answered by the men as to what guarantee is to be given that full time will be worked with an eight hour day."

With regard to the prospects for shipbuilding during 1914, so far as naval work is concerned, the outlook is good, the 1913 program including six battleships, the Malaya presented by the Federated Malay States is being built at the Armstrong shipyard, and the keel of the Resolution can now be seen at Messrs. Palmer's works, Jarrow. The Royal

Sovereign will be built at Portsmouth, the Royal Oak at Devonport, the Ramilles at Dalmuir, and the Revenge by Messrs. Vickers.

Whether the demand for new merchant shipping will be maintained is not quite so certain, freight rates, due to a variety of causes, including the war in the East, have gone down, and there is always a tendency for the pendulum to swing back, but there has been a fall in the cost of material, and on the whole the prospects for a good year are distinctly favorable.

DEPTH OF SUEZ CANAL NOW MADE TWENTY-NINE FEET

Maximum Draft of Water Is Increased One Foot to Care for Larger Vessels in Waterway

(Special to the Monitor) LONDON—The London office of the Suez Canal Company recently announced that the maximum draught of water authorized in the canal has been increased by one foot, thus making it 29 feet. The following table shows the authorized draughts since the canal was opened:

Date	Depth in meters	Depth in feet
1859	20.0	65.6
1869 (April 12)	21.0	68.9
1892 (Jan. 1)	22.0	72.2
1901 (Jan. 1)	23.0	75.5
1908 (Jan. 1)	24.0	78.7
1914 (Jan. 1)	25.0	82.0

The present deepening is of course due to the increasing draft of vessels using the canal, yet of 5000 vessels which went through the canal in the first nine months of 1913 there were only 29 drawing the maximum draft of 28 feet. The largest regular user of the canal at present is the Orient Company's vessel, the Orana, 13,000 tons. Occasionally the Hamburg-America liner George Washington, a vessel of 25,500 tons, passes through.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY TELLS OF ITS WORK IN PAST YEAR

(Special to the Monitor) GLASGOW, Scotland—The annual report of this ancient university of Glasgow, which dates from the year 1450, shows it to be in a flourishing condition. During the past academic year, the teaching staff consisted of 35 professors, 60 lecturers, and 85 assistants and demonstrators. Professor J. D. Cornack, of University College, London, succeeded Professor Barr in the chair of civil engineering and mechanics, and Professor T. K. Monro was appointed to replace Professor Samson Gemmell. R. S. Rait of

New College, Oxford, was appointed to the new chair of Scottish history and literature.

Six members of the junior teaching staff were appointed to professorships elsewhere: Robert Dewar, lecturer in English, to the professorship of English in University College, Reading, England; A. A. Bowman, lecturer in logic, to be professor of logic in Queens College, Kingston, Ontario, Can.; Dr. A. A. Lawson, lecturer in botany, to be professor of botany in the University of Sydney, New South Wales; Dr. A. D. Ross, lecturer in natural philosophy, to the professorship of mathematics and physics in the University of Western Australia; George Hunter, assistant in mining, as head of the department in the Mining and Technical College, Wigan, England; and R. S. Knox, assistant in English, to be professor of English language and literature in Calcutta University, India.

The total number of matriculated students was 2835, including 648 women.

EGYPT CHANGES ITS FISCAL YEAR

(Special to the Monitor) CAIRO, Egypt—The financial year in Egypt, which formerly ran from Jan. 1 until Dec. 31, will in future begin on April 1 and end on March 31. This has made it necessary to draw up a quarter's budget from Jan. 1 to March 31, the estimate of which shows receipts amounting to £E3,450,000 and expenditure amounting to £E3,495,000, of which £E3,315,000 is ordinary and £E180,000 is extraordinary expenditure. The estimated surplus for the quarter is thus £E135,000.

SOUTH AFRICAN HONEY INCREASES

(Special to the Monitor) CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The bee-keeping industry is rapidly making headway in South Africa, due in a large measure to the satisfactory prices for honey which have for many years been obtainable in almost every part of the Union. At a recent meeting of the Beekeepers' Association doubt was expressed, however, whether in view of the increasing production the present prices could long be maintained.

intervene.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN LIKELY TO MAKE VISIT TO FORMOSA

Tradition That Mikado Should Not Leave Country Expected to Be Departed From—Coronation Exercises in November May Cost 6,000,000 Yen

(Special to the Monitor) TOKIO, Japan—The changes that commenced with the appearance of the Emperor of Japan from the sacred seclusion in which he was kept during the Shogunate, and his assumption of the control of the affairs of the nation are continuing, and now the tradition that the Mikado should not leave Japan itself is about to be departed from, as it is reported, with good show of reason, that the Emperor is to make a visit to Formosa.

This visit was sanctioned by the Emperor Mutsuhito while the present Emperor was still Crown Prince, and ever since the authorities in Formosa have been preparing for it. The visit will be arranged either for the present winter or next winter. In this connection it is interesting to note that the coronation in November next is expected to cost 6,000,000 yen, the appropriation in the budget alone being anticipated at 4,000,000 yen.

The coronation is expected to take place on November 3, which date was the birthday of the Emperor Mutsuhito and was also the date on which the Emperor was declared Crown Prince, and the ceremony known as the Taishosi will take place on the 13th, the "day of rabbits," a date regarded as auspicious according to Japanese tradition.

But the burden of taxation under which the people groan is not to be lightened yet. It will be done in the following year. The good time coming is also to be marked by the continuation of the policy of the redemption of the national debt of 50,000,000 yen, but as so many of her public services are being starved,

notably railways, postal, telephonic, roads, tramways and so on, it would seem to be a natural policy for Japan to go into the money market and raise the funds that are necessary for her further development.

The present niggardly policy is as unprofitable as it is unwise. Most of the undertakings mentioned prove remunerative, and it seems difficult to understand why they should not have been proceeded with more thoroughly years ago. The navy, of course, is properly provided for, and the efforts to increase the army by two divisions have been resisted thus far, but it is expected that the military authorities will gain their point in the end.

Baron Takahashi was glad to observe progress in productive industry throughout the country, and pointed out that the amount of capital invested in the establishment or expansion of banking and other business during the first 11 months of 1913 was greater than in the ordinary year. The export trade was in a flourishing condition, cotton, yarn and cloth, straw braids and refined sugar having increased.

CHINESE PORTS SHOW INCREASE IN CUSTOM RECEIPTS

(Special to the Monitor) PEKING, China—The customs receipts for 1913 amounted to 43,960,000 Haikwan taels, the average exchange rate being about 3½ shillings. Most ports show increases.

The figures for Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, and Canton constitute a record, and whilst there is a falling off in Chinkiang, and Wuhu, Kinkiang and Amoy, the result of the year's working is regarded as most satisfactory. It is claimed that the revenues are sufficient to meet all charges on them including the payment of the Boxer indemnity for 1913.

The maritime customs of China is a service which is almost entirely in the hands of Europeans and is the only department in China which publishes reliable statistics.

ITALY ISSUES NEW EXPRESS POSTAL STAMPS

(Special to the Monitor) FLORENCE, Italy—Italy is one of the few countries which issues special stamps for express letters. Until recently 25 different stamps were printed, a red one at 25 centimes for inland and a blue one at 30 centimes for express letters to other countries.

Lately the Italian postoffice introduced a special service for urgent inland express letters which reduced the time of delivery considerably. The charge for this express letter is 40 centimes and now a special mauve colored stamp of that value has been issued.

It shows the picture of the King in an oval frame resting on intertwined oak leaves, like all the other Italian postage stamps, with the inscription "Espresso urgente" in the middle of the stamp, which, as it is only for inland use, will rarely find its way to other countries.

CAPE TOWN FRUIT MEN MAKE PLEA

(Special to the Monitor) CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The Constantia Fruit Growers Association, one of the most influential bodies connected with the fruit industry in the western province of the Cape, has written to the Cape Town city council urging upon its consideration the need for better market facilities.

The present market is considered to be altogether unsuitable for present requirements and in view of the enormous development which is now taking place it is proposed that a building somewhat on the model of the Halles Centrales in Paris, or the Sydney market, should be provided.

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CALCUTTA PLANS SCOTTISH CORPS OF VOLUNTEERS

(Special to the Monitor) CALCUTTA, India—Scotsmen are to be found in great numbers all over India, but they are especially numerous in Calcutta, and at times various attempts have been made to form a purely Scottish corps of volunteers, after the pattern of the London Scottish.

At least one of these attempts was successful, and 20 years ago a killed corps was enrolled, but for some reason it did not continue, and since that time, although several attempts have been made, they have never fructified. A further and a still more determined movement has now been set on foot, and as the interest of most of the influential Scotsmen in Calcutta has been obtained, it is considered practically certain that the money which is required, about Rs.20,000, will speedily be forthcoming.

The promoters of the movement have had to give an undertaking that they will enroll no Scotchman who is at present serving in any other volunteer corps, as it is feared that should these men be attracted to a body such as the Calcutta Scottish, the existing regiments would suffer severely.

DENMARK SHOWS RECORD PRODUCTS

(Special to the Monitor) COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The annual report on the harvest of 1913 was recently issued by the director of the Agricultural Society. The total value of profits made was about 230,500,000 of kroner, showing an increase of over 12,000,000 of kroner since the half year, but a decrease of about 4,000,000 of kroner since the previous year.

Nevertheless, the year 1913 was a very good one for agriculture, both as regards quantity and quality. Some of the prices of agricultural products such as corn, hay and potatoes, were very low, on the other hand the prices of all dairy products and meat were higher than in any previous year.

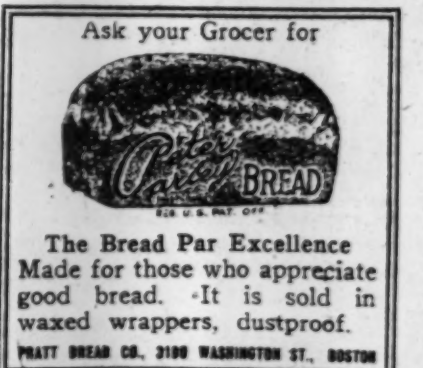
PARIS IMPROVES PHONE SERVICE

(Special to the Monitor) PARIS, France—An alteration in the Paris telephone service was effected at the beginning of the year. A new department has been established for the recording of calls made on subscribers and left unanswered. By this special service a subscriber on application will be supplied with a list of the numbers of the people who have applied to be put into communication with him during his absence.

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"Annie," 8:10.
CORT.—"When Dreams Come True," 8.
DOLLIS.—John Drew, 8.
NORTON.—"The Little Women," 8:10.
MAJESTIC.—"The Argyle Case," 8:10.
PLYMOUTH.—"The Under Cover," 8:35.
SHUBERT.—"All Aboard," 8.
THEATRE.—"Years of Discretion," 8:35.

BOSTON CONCERTS

Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., thirteenth Symphony rehearsal, Anton Wittek, conductor.
Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., thirteenth Symphony concert, Anton Wittek, conductor.
Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., recital by Miss Julia Culp, soprano, and Miss Teresa Carreno, pianist.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Friday, 7:30 p. m., first performance of Wagner's "Meistersinger."
Saturday, 7:30 p. m., "Louise," 8 p. m., "Tales of Hoffmann."
Sunday, 8 p. m., concert by opera house artists.

NEW YORK

ARTOR.—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."
BELASCO.—Miss Frances Starr.
BOOTH.—"Prunella."
CHAM.—"Potash and Perlmutter."
COMEDY.—"Ruth Mackay."
CORT.—"The Little Women."
CITICORP.—"Young Widows."
EMPIRE.—Miss Maude Adams.
GAIETY.—Miss Elsie Ferguson.
GARRICK.—"The Girl Who Came to Stay."
HILTON.—William Collier.
KNICKERBOCKER.—"New Henrietta."
LITTLE.—"The Philanderer."
LYCEUM.—Miss Billie Burke.
LYRIC.—"Dumpty."
MANHATTAN.—"The Girl Who Came to Stay."
PLAYHOUSE.—"Things That Count."
REHEARSAL.—"A Thousand Years Ago."
WALLACKS.—"The Girl Who Came to Stay."
WEST END.—"At Bay."

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE.—"The Girl Who Came to Stay."
FINE ARTS.—"The Girl Who Came to Stay."
HILTON.—Miss Julia Sanderson.
HOLLYWOOD.—"The Girl Who Came to Stay."
PULASKI.—"The Girl Who Came to Stay."
ST. PETER.—"The Girl Who Came to Stay."

PLANS MADE FOR SALZBURG MOZART MUSIC FESTIVAL

(Special to the Monitor) VIENNA, Austria—The Emperor, Francis Josef, of Austria, gave an audience to the select committee of the music festival which is to be inaugurated in Mozart's birthplace on Aug. 12, this year.

The deputation, headed by privy councillor, Dr. Franz Stibel, president of the Mozart festival, thanked his Majesty for generously permitting the members and the orchestra of the imperial opera in Vienna to participate in the festival by giving a performance of Mozart's opera, "Die Entführung aus dem Serail," and hoped that the Emperor would graciously consent to open the festival.

In thanking the deputation for their visit and congratulating them on their excellent preparatory work, the Emperor promised to be present, if possible, on the opening day of the festival.

PORTRAITS OF FAMOUS SCOTS ADDED TO NATIONAL GALLERY

(Special to the Monitor) EDINBURGH, Scotland—Within the last 12 months more than a dozen historical portraits of Scotsmen and Scotswomen have been acquired by the trustees of the Scottish National Portrait gallery and appropriately hung there by the director, Mr. Caw.

Most of these were purchased, but a very interesting portrait of Charles I. by Edward Bower was presented to the national collection by Mrs. Andrew Lang. This picture, which is a contemporary version of a signed and dated work in the collection of the Earl of Radnor, represents the King seated at his trial in Westminster hall. It is three quarters size, and in it his Majesty appears older and sadder than in the familiar Van Dyck portraits. He has on his head the alouchard hat which he is reported to have worn during his trial in 1649.

Another most interesting canvas is that of "Sir Walter Scott and His Friends at Abbotsford," by Tom Faed, R. A. The Wizard of the North is seen reading a manuscript to a distinguished company which includes Hogg (the Ettrick Shepherd), Lockhart, Campbell, Wordsworth, Professor Wilson (Christopher North) and other celebrities of that date. The portrait has also been purchased by Mary Beaton, one of the four Marys who attended the Queen of Scots at the court of France. This extremely interesting work was bought at Christie's auction rooms, London.

An excellent head of the famous Scottish philosopher David Stewart (1753-1828), by Raeburn has also found its

Panama Pacific Exposition Still Concerns England

BRITISH OPINION SAID TO INDORSE FAIR EXHIBITION

Secretary of Peace Centenary Committee Declares He Believes United Appeal Would Reverse Government Decision

CONDITIONS ARE TOLD

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In view of the efforts which are being made, in many quarters, to induce the government to reconsider its decision not to participate officially in the forthcoming Panama exhibition at San Francisco, a representative of the Christian Science Monitor called recently upon H. G. Perriss, secretary of the British American Peace Centenary committee, in order to obtain the views of the committee on the subject.

Mr. Perriss has taken a prominent part in urging upon the government the extreme advisability of reconsidering its decision, and he was glad to give all the information in his power for the benefit of the readers of the paper.

"Well," Mr. Perriss said in reply to the Monitor representative's first question, "there is not, I am glad to say, wanting evidence that the decision of the British government not to participate officially in the exhibition, is growingly distasteful to the best informed public opinion in this country, and that a really united appeal to the government to reverse that decision would be entirely successful."

"We enter this year into the centenary year of British peace with the United States, for it was on Christmas Eve 1814 that the last war between the British people and the people of the United States was terminated by the signature of the treaty of Ghent. As you know, national committees, representative of all that is best in the public life of Great Britain, the United States and Canada, have been at work for some time in preparation for a fitting celebration of a hundred years of accomplished peace between the two peoples."

"It would therefore, in our opinion, be an error of first magnitude to allow anything to cast a cloud over the approaching celebration by persisting in a course of action which is likely to arouse the most unhappy interpretation and feeling amongst the people of the United States. As you know," Mr. Perriss continued, "the important committee of which I am secretary, recently presented a memorial to the prime minister on the subject. This memorial pointed out, first of all, that it had been arranged six months ago that the climax of the peace centenary celebrations in 1915, should be a world's peace conference, to take place at the San Francisco exhibition; secondly, that at a time when we are seeking to induce exhibitors from the United States to take part in the Anglo-American exhibition at Shepherds Bush this summer, it is scarcely good policy to refuse to take our natural and proper part in the exhibition at San Francisco a year later; and lastly, that the celebration of the hundred years' peace calls for an attitude of friendly sympathy and cooperation on our part toward the people of the United States."

Proceeding, Mr. Perriss said that in spite of what his committee had done to inform the people of both countries on the subject, a great deal still remained to be done before it was generally realized how tremendously important to humanity was the fact of this 100 years' peace, now all but accomplished between the two great sections of the English-speaking peoples of the world.

"At our meeting at the Mansion House, some 12 months ago," he continued, "Earl Grey, the president of our committee, pointed out that the significance of this one fact alone, that between the United States and Canada there was 3800 miles of wholly unprotected frontier and that the lands of the two countries had lain thus for 100 years without fear of invasion or even a frontier incident, was not realized to anything like the extent it deserved."

"The same view has been taken by Dr. Eliot, late president of Harvard, and its importance is slowly coming to be realized. It is just this growing realization of the paramount importance of this fact to humanity that we should be sorry to see in any way hindered, by the interposition of what is, after all, a trivial matter, based we are certain, very largely upon misunderstanding and lack of information."

"As far as they on the other side are concerned, I have here a resolution,

passed at an important national conference held by the American committee for the centenary celebrations at Richmond, Virginia, which shows very clearly their feelings in the matter. The resolution begins by expressing the deep regret and concern with which the decision of the British government has been received in America, and then goes on to point out that inasmuch as the official celebration of the centenary of the Ghent treaty is arranged to terminate at San Francisco Fair in a week of ceremony and public exercise, the committee deems it not only unfortunate for the peace celebration, but an incongruity, that the other party to this treaty should remain officially unrepresented at the United States celebration over the completion of the Panama canal. The resolution concludes, as you will see, by urging upon us to do all in our power to secure from the government of Great Britain their reconsideration of its decision."

In conclusion, Mr. Perriss said that if he were asked as to what, in his opinion, was the most serious misconception in regard to the matter, he would say that it lay in the undue prominence which had been given to the financial aspect of the question, and the neglect of the far more important consideration, the moral value of a whole-hearted participation on the part of Great Britain in the celebration by the people of the United States of the successful accomplishment of the greatest engineering feat in human history."

PEACE OF NATIONS SECURE IN FUTURE SAYS M. GIOLITTI

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—The special correspondent of the Temps in Rome had a conversation with M. Giolitti recently on the subject of the return of "La Giocconda" to France. M. Giolitti said that the whole incident had had the effect of showing the good relations which prevailed between France and Italy.

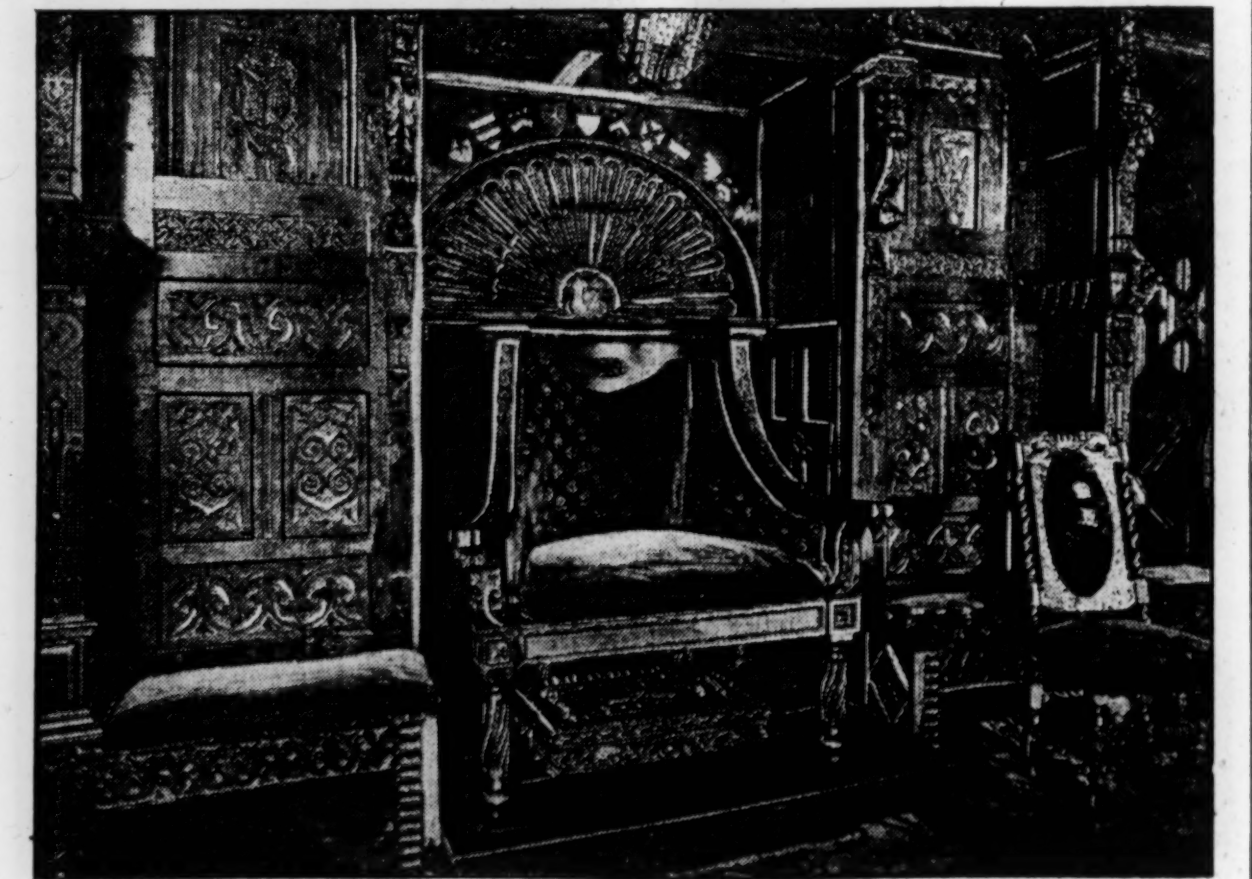
The Italian premier also made some remarks on the effect which the rapid mode of journalism obtaining at the present day has on the relations of one country with another. The love of news was carried so far that information was given an exaggerated importance which disturbed the equanimity of public opinion.

"The time will come," said M. Giolitti, when the news published in newspapers will have as little power to affect the peace of a nation as the braids of party politics can cause civil war."

SAVINGS BANK IN SYDNEY GROWING

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The Commonwealth Savings Bank figures for Nov. 24 show that this institution is making steady growth in face of vigorous competition from the State Savings Bank. The total number of accounts opened to date stand at 112,038, deposits £5,867,617, withdrawals £2,319,668, balances held £3,547,949.

IRISH SPEAKER'S MACE AND CHAIR MOVED



Relics of last House of Commons in Ireland, which have been in Masserene family for years

CHIOZZA MONEY DEFENDS THE BRITISH NAVAL EXPENDITURES

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In a recent letter to the press, Sir John Brunner appealed to all Liberal associations to pass resolutions calling for reductions in naval expenditure. Commenting on this letter, Chiozza Money, M. P., the well-known sociologist, points out that the proposed expenditure on the navy, when the rise in prices and pay is allowed for, is little higher than it was 10 years ago.

He then goes on to say that when he gave his vote for the naval estimates for the last two years it was because he

felt that these estimates gave to Great Britain only a barely sufficient margin of naval superiority. "My vote more-over," he continues, "meant that in the forthcoming financial year the naval estimates would have to be higher in 1914-15, not to make further increase, but to give effect to the determination of parliament."

In conclusion, Chiozza Money points out that at least £45,000,000 a year is spent in the United Kingdom on the mere maintenance of motor cars, and that the maintenance of the navy in 1913-14 is estimated to cost "only" £31,000,000."

BELGIUM'S LACE INDUSTRY IS SAID TO BE DECLINING

About 48,000 Women Engaged in Work Which Makes Small Return Considering Prices for Which Article Is Finally Sold

AGENTS GET PROFITS

(Special to the Monitor)
GHEENT, Belgium.—At an interesting exhibition recently organized in Antwerp and designated "Le Travail a domicile en Belgique" some facts bearing on the apparently unsatisfactory conditions prevalent in the Belgian lace industry, were somewhat forcibly emphasized.

According to statistics published on that occasion, out of a total of 118,000 persons employed in different industries and carrying on their work in their own homes, "travail a domicile," as it is termed, some 47,571 female workers are engaged in the production of lace work, an industry especially adapted to being carried on in the home, and which in the year 1850 furnished employment for as many as 150,000 women and girls.

It is generally conceded that the introduction of machinery for the production of imitation lace with the consequent decline in the wages of the lace-makers, has gradually resulted in the partial abandonment of an industry in which it takes many years to acquire proficiency, and in which remuneration at the present time does not reach the level of that of the modern "sweat shop" scale. Meanwhile, efforts are being made with the view to the discovery of some practical working remedy for these ills, and the restoration of the lace industry to its former flourishing state.

More than 100 schools are organized in Belgium for the purpose of teaching lace making. It seems that so far as its commercial aspect is concerned, the lace industry is controlled by a relatively small number of agents, or "entrepreneurs," as they are termed, who solicit orders from the large dealers, the latter often supplying designs to be executed and prepared in accordance with the prevailing fashion.

These distributing agents know little of the lace-makers themselves, their operation being limited to transmitting their orders to sub-agents, who travel through the lace-making localities, giving out the work, supervising to a certain extent its execution, and fixing the low rate of wages paid. Moreover, these sub-agents as a general rule supply the lace-makers with the raw materials needed at an enormous profit to themselves, certain agents often going so far as to oblige the lace-makers to purchase necessary household supplies from them, with the result that in many cases the industry can be carried on with decidedly limited cash disbursements.

In such circumstances it can hardly

prove surprising to learn that in those localities where the demand for lace is not especially active, the hardworking lace-makers find it impossible to earn more than 75 to 90 centimes for a day's work of 12 hours, and only by the most assiduous and concentrated effort can £1.30 to £1.50 be realized as the result of a day's work of 16 hours.

Any one not too familiar with the exorbitant prices at which choice bits of lace are generally sold to the consumers, might naturally suppose that the products of an industry in which such a low scale of wages prevail must be in little demand, and more or less a drug on the world's market. Such, however, is far from being the case, as Belgian lace is largely sold in all the leading localities of the world, and purchased to an immense extent by the host of tourists visiting Belgium, while the prices paid the dealers for lace and articles in which lace figures not infrequently represent as much as 800 or 1000 per cent profit on the actual cost of production, a profit that is distributed among the intermediary agents, the number of which is generally restricted.

LABOR PARTY IN SOUTH AFRICA MAKES DEMAND

(Special to the Monitor)
PRETORIA, Transvaal.—The conference of the South African Labor party recently adopted a resolution opposing the principles of the restriction and registration of trade unions embodied in the bill published some time ago, and another demanding the immediate fulfillment of the government's promises to pay compensation for those who suffered maltreatment in the strike riots in July, and the immediate liberation of those imprisoned for inciting to violence.

The conference also condemned the government's payment of £47,500 to the strike-breakers at the Kleinfontein mine, and demanded that the introduction of strike breakers into an area affected by an industrial dispute be made a criminal offense.

BULGAR EXARCH MAKES PLEA FOR ORTHODOX CHURCH

(Special to the Monitor)
SOFIA, Bulgaria.—The Exarch Joseph of Bulgaria has addressed to the orthodox Bulgarian clergy an encyclical letter exhorting the people to mistrust the idea of union with the Catholic church entertained by interested propagandists.

The Exarch denounces the covert designs to provoke dissensions among the Bulgarian nation, and to bring about its moral ruin under the pretext of saving the nationality and language of the unfortunate brethren enslaved by Servians and Greeks.

In conclusion the encyclical asserts that the safety of Bulgaria lies in the attachment of the people to Orthodoxy and Slavism, the head of which is in Russia.

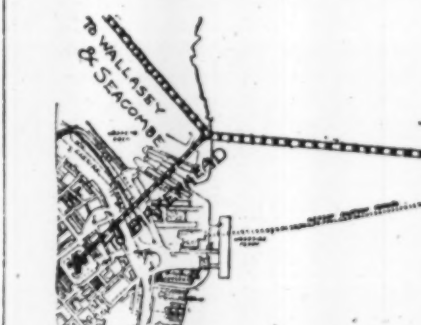
TUNNEL UNDER RIVER MERSEY RECOMMENDED

Problem of Congested Tram Service Results in Proposition to Build £3,000,000 Subway Instead of More Costly Bridge

STATISTICS ARE GIVEN

(Special to the Monitor)
LIVERPOOL, Eng.—A scheme of far-reaching importance in its relation to the pressing problems of the congested tram traffic and the bridging of the Mersey, was unfolded recently in a report presented by the general manager, C. W. Mallins, to the tramways committee.

The report is the outcome of a resolution moved by G. H. Brunner, in the city



Route of proposed tunnel under the River Mersey at Liverpool

council, and seconded by Alderman Taggart, requiring the tramways committee to provide more cars, with a view to relieving the overcrowding which takes place at certain hours of the day, and place at certain hours of the day, and securing a seat for all passengers from the commencement to the end of the journey.

Mr. Mallins points out that the difficulty of finding seats for all at the maximum traffic hours is not confined to Liverpool, but is experienced by all the great tramway systems in Great Britain and on the continents of Europe and America. The crush hours, he explains, only extend to three and a half each day, and to insure a seat for all would involve the placing of 120 additional cars on the service, and employing that number of drivers and conductors, together with 70 shed assistants, for all of whom useful employment could only be found for the three and a half hours, but who would have to be paid full time at the minimum rate at least. This would necessitate an additional annual expenditure of £57,008, without any corresponding increase in revenue.

The present congested state of the central part of the city would, Mr. Mallins considers, provide a difficulty in operating an additional number of cars, and it is for the purpose of overcoming this that he makes some highly important proposals. One of these is the construction of a third tramway route to the Pier Head.

An alternative scheme with great possibilities, is the provision of a subway from the Old Haymarket to the Pier Head, equipped with the necessary appliances to enable passengers to enter and leave the subway at convenient stages without difficulty. Either of these propositions, he observes, would involve considerable capital expenditure, but the traffic congestion problem is becoming so urgent that a solution cannot be much longer delayed.

In this connection, Mr. Mallins proposes that the committee might take a more comprehensive view of the whole question of the cross-river traffic and consider whether the time has not arrived when all the authorities on both sides of the river might be invited to cooperate in the provision of a highway to connect the communities constituting the Mersey city by the con-

struction of either a bridge or a tunnel. In regard to the bridging proposal, he quotes some valuable statistics concerning the construction of the Brooklyn and Manhattan bridges at New York, and in reference to the proposed tunneling of the Mersey he indicates the utility of the proposed subway from Old Haymarket. This, observes Mr. Mallins, while solving the congested traffic problem in the central area of the city, could be continued under the Mersey to the Cheshire side, terminating at a convenient point at Seacombe.

If considered necessary a branch could also be constructed to a point near Hamilton Square, Birkenhead, and this at some future time might be continued across the Wirral peninsula to the river Dee, thus linking up the residential districts of West Cheshire with the center of the city of Liverpool. A bridge, he continued, would not relieve the traffic in the center of the city if constructed from a point near St. George's Crescent, and if carried to the neighborhood of Lime street, it would, he considers, be much more expensive than a tunnel, involving an outlay of between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000. His estimate of the cost of a tunnel 2½ miles in length is about £3,000,000.

GERMAN TRADE INSURANCE PLAN MEETS DEFEAT

Effort Made to Get Communal Administrations to Declare the Care of Unemployed in First Place Is a Matter for Empire

STATE BILL IS SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)
SOLINGEN, Germany.—The independent trade unions have, through the socialist members of the town representatives, presented a request, asking that the communal administrations of the upper districts should declare the care of the unemployed to be in the first place a matter for the empire, and that the imperial parliament and the federal council be asked to introduce a state insurance bill for the unemployed. Until this was done the care of the unemployed would have to be undertaken by the communalities.

This proposal gave rise to an animated discussion at the meeting of the town deputies. Dr. Goendeler stated on behalf of the town council that the German towns association, to which Solingen also belonged, had already presented a petition, which embodied this proposal, at the proper quarters. The council had also made careful inquiries at all the factories in the district as to the present state of employment and found that only in one large factory had it been necessary to reduce the working days from six to four in the week; this restriction had, however, been withdrawn and the full time resumed two weeks before Dec. 25.

A communal unemployment insurance, Dr. Goendeler stated, was not workable, because the insurance could not be made compulsory for working people. The Socialist speaker replied that many home-workers in the cutlery branch were only working half time. A cutter was a specialist and could not go to another town to find work as a bricklayer might, and moreover he was often tied to his home, because he was his own landlord.

On the other hand the cutlers frequently received good offers of employment from American, English, Italian and Spanish firms, and consequently there was, in times of distress, danger of damaging the industry by competition.

The trade unions had paid in 1908, 1909 and 1910 to unemployed members, and it was desirable that the towns of the Solingen industrial district should unite in forming an insurance scheme to save the industry. He pleaded that at least a committee should be appointed to investigate and discuss the matter with the other towns.

Only the 10 Socialist members voted for the proposal, the 20 Conservative members, including many prominent industrialists, voting against it as well as other trade union proposals, which were consequently lost.

IRRIGATION CHAIN IS 150 MILES LONG

(Special to the Monitor)
CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—As showing the magnitude of irrigation schemes carried out in South Africa by cooperative effort, it may be mentioned that on the Great Fish river alone, there will shortly be a continuous chain of irrigation works extending over a length of nearly 150 miles.

Some of these schemes have involved an expenditure of between £100,000 and £150,000. Experiments are now in progress in the Kalahari where drilling is being done in the most westerly corner of the Union. Similar operations are being carried out in Bechuanaaland in connection with land settlement schemes of the government.

SOUTH AFRICAN FIBER INDUSTRY IN ITS INFANCY

(Special to the Monitor)
CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The fiber industry in Natal is still in its infancy, but it has passed the experimental stage and is now proved to be a payable proposition with excellent prospects in the future, providing it receives a fair share of assistance and encouragement.

There are several growers of aloes in Natal and the present area under cultivation is about 1000 acres. The plant cultivated is the Furcraea Gigantea which takes four years to mature and thereafter yields an annual crop for the next 12 years. It is estimated that the average yield annually is about one ton of finished product per acre.

This plant has been chosen after extensive experiments as it is well suited to the soil prevailing along the south coast of Natal, where sugar and wattle have proved unsatisfactory. Something like 15 tons of fiber is exported monthly from Natal, and has obtained a very good price on the London market.

NEW SOUTH WALES LONDON TRADE IS PUSHING ITS AGENT

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In view of the increasing importance of the trade of New South Wales with Great Britain, T. A. Coghlan, the agent general for that state, has found it necessary to provide additional business facilities in the commercial department of the agent general's offices at Cannon street, in order to cope with the expanding trade.

New South Wales' increased activities in London embrace business relating to the larger export trade and also include the handling of the very many minor products of the state which are gradually finding a market in Great Britain. Recent returns show that New South Wales wheat, beef, mutton, rabbits, fruit, timber, honey and many other products are now finding a very wide market.

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GREEK CUSTOMS TARIFF REDUCED

(Special to the Monitor)
ATHENS, Greece.—According to the customs tariff recently submitted to the Chamber by the Government, the duty on imports of rice, sugar, preserved foods, and one or two other commodities is considerably reduced. The ad valorem import duty in the new provinces is raised from 11 to 15 per cent, with some exceptions.

DUBLIN, Ireland — Lord Masserene and Ferrard has just removed from the national museum in Dublin the mace and chair of the last speaker of the Irish House of Commons, John Forster, afterwards Lord Orlic, who held this position, was a direct ancestor of Lord Masserene, and the story is that after the passing of the act of union and the consequent closing of the Irish House, the speaker refused to give up the mace and chair, declaring that he intended to hold them in trust for his successor. They have remained in possession of the Masserene family ever since, and it is generally believed that Lord Masserene's motive for removing them at this juncture is to strengthen his position against any claim for their restoration in the event of home rule passing into law.

NEW SUN SPOT THEORY FOR LONDON

Professor Turner, Oxford Astronomer, Thinks Leonids Fall Into Big Orb After Bombarding Saturn's Rings

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Professor H. H. Turner, F. R. S., Savilian professor of astronomy, Oxford, read a paper recently before the Royal Astronomical Society explaining a new theory of the formation of sun spots, and the Times has published an article by him on the same subject.

Briefly his theory is that in certain years Saturn's Rings are bombarded by the stream of meteors known as the Leonids, and that the impact results in many of the meteors falling into the sun. This theory sounds at first, as its author himself says, wildly improbable; but the evidence in its favor is extremely interesting. It has for long been known that about every 11 years there is an outbreak of sunspots, but since 1750, when regular observations began, curious irregularities have been discovered. Many investigators have attempted to solve this problem, and have come to different conclusions about it. Professor Turner, a few weeks ago, discovered by testing the series for discontinuities, that there were distinct breaks about 1766, 1800, 1833, 1866, 1900, and these are the dates when the Leonid meteor showers took place.

The orbit of the Leonids is at some distance from the sun, so that these meteors could not alone be the direct cause of the sun spots. The orbit of Saturn, however, crosses that of the Leonids, and it seemed possible that some of the meteors might have been detached from the Leonid swarm by Saturn and have formed a subsidiary swarm. It was found, however, that this would not account for the sunspots, since in order to fall into the sun these meteors must be brought to rest; otherwise their original velocity would cause them to trace an orbit round the sun. But if the Leonids encountered the rings of Saturn they would collide with bodies of approximately their own size, and some of them moving with equal and opposite velocities. Many of the Leonids and of the tiny satellites forming Saturn's Rings would thus be momentarily brought almost to rest and either fall into the sun, or graze its surface. The dates of these possible encounters can be calculated approximately and they are A. D. 271, 537, 802, 1068, 1333, 1598, 1863.

History of Leonids

The Leonids were brought into our system by Uranus in A. D. 126, thus there are 20 dates before 271. The Chinese have records of sunspots for the 2000 years before our modern observations began, and these records show that all the above dates except the second, were preceded by a blank and followed by an outbreak of sunspots. These meteors fall into the sun with a velocity of 400 miles a second, and since their direction is opposite to that of the rotation of the sun, they drive the area of disturbance backwards. This may account for the different velocities of spots on different parts of the sun, since the "backdrive" will be greater at points above or below the equator, the opposing velocity due to the rotation of the sun being greater at the equator.

Royal Institution

LONDON—The December holiday course of lectures for children at the Royal Institution was given by Professor H. H. Turner, Savilian professor of astronomy. The lectures were illustrated by experiments and the subjects were: "A Voyage in Space," "The Starting Point, Our Earth," "The Start Through the Air," "Journeying by Telescope," "Visits to the Moon and Planets," "Our Sun," "The Stars."

Airships Being Constructed

LONDON—Four airships are now being constructed, as rapidly as possible, by Messrs. Vickers, Limited, for the navy. Engineering in an editorial on this subject says that these ships are to be similar to one which has completed extensive secret trials and has been accepted by the admiralty air department. The guaranteed speed is 47 miles an hour, and two ballonettes are to be fitted in the envelope, the object of this being to enable the ship to be trimmed by pumping air from one ballonet to the other. These ships are of the non-rigid type, and an important feature is their portability. When deflated they can be packed on lorries or carried on board ships.

These four ships, "are to form the nucleus of a squadron for the training of officers and men in the handling of airships for the navy, and they will be equipped with special regard to this aim, the acquisition of experience." A great deal of useful work, Engineering states, has been done by the admiralty air department, under Capt. Murray F. Sueter, in solving many problems connected with aircraft, while the first lord has taken a personal interest in these ships and fully appreciates the value of an efficient air fleet.

With regard to armament, an airship provides a much steadier platform than an aeroplane, and has also the advantage

of being able to remain stationary over one place and send wireless messages over a distance of 300 miles.

China as a Market

LONDON—In recent years about 40 per cent of the machinery imported by China comes from Great Britain, according to a brochure issued by the British Engineers Association. This publication says that the population of China is about 450,000,000 people and the value

EVANSTON MEN FORM A CLUB FOR THE BENEFIT OF YOUTHS

Commercial Association Provides Congenial Club for Young Men Having Few Other Social Opportunities

MUCH ACCOMPLISHED

EVANSTON, Ill.—Establishment of a club to furnish entertainment and social intercourse for young men employed here in order to draw them from the



JAMES R. DUTHIE
President for 1913

streets, is one of the latest projects successfully inaugurated by the Evanston Commercial Association. Other accomplishments that have won note for the association are the help it gave to Ohio in overcoming conditions due to high water, the construction of parks and bringing about a general effort to make things more beautiful and better for all.

This organization has proved a strong factor in the growth in late years of this residential suburb of Chicago; Evanston is now a place of 30,000 people, is widely known as a musical center and is the home of a large educational institute. As Mayor James R. Smart, himself a former president of this association, said in a recent address to the State Federation of Women's Clubs, "if you have not got a commercial association like ours in your town, go home and tell the men to start one, for it is the most helpful thing in civic affairs that I know of."

Starting as an organization primarily devoted to the perfection of a credit rating and collection system that might relieve the local merchants of a heavy burden from uncollected accounts, it built that feature of its work up to such a gratifying extent that there is now never any reason that a merchant should be imposed upon by giving credit to one unworthy of it. The present membership of about 300 includes every storekeeper, and a request for credit can be referred in less than one minute by telephone to the secretary, who has the whole town rated.

But this has been a personal matter with the members, and for their own protection. They have had level headed and broad men in control of the association's activities for many years, and it soon commenced to enlarge its work. The doctrine that what was good for the individual must be good for the city was both preached and practiced, and it was not long before the association began to take an active interest in all public affairs. As it grew in membership and influence the members themselves were greatly benefited by association with those who were business rivals.

The association occupies fine quarters in the heart of the city, and has been in the habit of gathering its members together once a year for a banquet. This year, when preparations were under way for the banquet, came the news of the high waters in Ohio. President James R. Duthie gave an example of what a business man can do in an emergency. He called together his executive committee and before noon of the first day on which the trouble was heralded they had sent \$500 in cash to the unfortunate. They abandoned the banquet and instead sent to the flood victims the proceeds from the sale of about 500 tickets, in addition to several carloads of necessities.

A block of ground in the center of the

of her imports of machinery is increasing very rapidly.

Japan is generally considered to have progressed rapidly, but it took her 30 years to build 3000 miles of railways, while China completed railways amounting to a length of 5000 miles during the 12 years before the revolution. China's demand for engineering plant has thus increased very rapidly. In 1910 the engineering imports amounted to £10,000,000 in 1911 to £12,000,000 while in 1912 they nearly reached £12,500,000.

city that had long been unsightly was converted into a beautiful park by the efforts of members of this association. They obtained the consent of the owners and then, soliciting subscriptions from the merchants, made it a useful and pretty spot. Another park between two track elevations was treated in the same way, after other effort to have it beautified had failed. In its effort to make the city a better place in which to live the association has consistently upheld the city administration in its endeavors, and it is said the city feels that nothing is impossible with this association at its back.

When the present president was chairman of the ways and means committee he gave the community a chance to see how the city would look if properly lighted by raising a sum in excess of \$2000 and illuminating the city from one end to the other during the North shore festival and university commencement. This was quickly followed by the installation of permanent ornamental lighting standards on the main street, which has proved so successful that it is to be extended to other blocks immediately.

Early last summer an idea was conceived to provide a clubroom for young men employed in Evanston, who had no place to meet for entertainment or social intercourse and who were not reached by any other organization. Many were on the streets and some went to Chicago to spend their evenings. After consideration the Evanston Commercial Association decided to appoint a committee to investigate the subject, and there was finally organized the Olympic Club of Evanston. The city council gave space on the second floor of the city hall for club rooms. On the third floor a gymnasium will be equipped.

The young men were told that if they would secure 100 members the committee of the Commercial Association would equip the clubrooms and finance the organization for the first year, with the expectation that the club after the first year would be self-supporting. The young men have carried out their part of the arrangement by securing 173 active and 67 associate members, each of whom has paid an initiation fee of \$1. The committee believes the club will be a great help to the members in an educational and social way. The management is vested in a board of directors, elected by the club, and an advisory board chosen

EDITORIAL COMMENT

SAN JOSE TIMES-STAR—Dayton, O., under the new manager system, is now called a community of shareholders, while its commissioners are the shareholders' chosen directors. The San Jose civic organizations will do well to study the Dayton system. Its business manager, the despatch tells us, has gone about his work as if he were the manager of a mercantile or an industrial concern. It is to be his task to obtain the best possible results from expenditure of the taxpayers' money. He will be insistent upon the best possible returns in service as well as in supplies. Political favoritism, political reward in municipal employment are to be of the past; efficiency, merit, individual ability and fidelity are to be of the present and future. Let us all keep up a friendly interest in Dayton's experiment, watch it closely and hope that it may lead to reform in municipal administration generally. Its purpose is good, and from it should come results of value to every community desirous of civic betterment.

DAYTON AS CIVIC EXAMPLE

WASHINGTON HERALD—A project of magnitude and great possibility is embraced in the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Myers of Montana. The plan to establish in the national capital a great permanent exposition of the products and resources of the states of the Union is not a new one, but Senator Myers' bill puts it in a more tangible form. It provides for a commission to investigate and report to Congress.

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE—Public sentiment is now becoming fixed in favor of immediate appropriations for the improvement of internal waterways in all parts of the United States.

Engineering Policy for Waterways and it seems to be evident that there is an equally strong determination that whatever is done shall be in pursuance of fixed and comprehensive plans deliberately outlined by engineering authority rather than according to the relative pull of congressmen. The greatest expenditure required is in the Mississippi valley, where conditions make it absolutely a federal proposition, for the reason that effective cooperation among more than 30 states is obviously impossible. The magnitude of the Mississippi valley problem is such as to absolutely dominate the situation and make it imperative that there shall be proportionate federal appropriations for streams wholly within a state. If California is to be taxed to improve the Mississippi and its tributaries, that part of the country will expect to help pay for the improvement of the Sacramento and San Joaquin. The waterways congress called by the Com-

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Only nature can ripen oranges and grapefruit successfully—man's efforts to imitate her processes always have failed.

Nature's way is to ripen the fruit on the tree—she holds the oranges and grapefruit there until they have become sweet and full of juice.

Sometimes men try to improve on nature by picking the fruit green and sweating it until the skin turns yellow. Then the orange or grapefruit looks ripe but remains immature inside—the pulp will be dry and stringy and the juice flat and sour.

Oranges and Grapefruit That Are So Good Your Mouth Will Water When You See Them

The Florida Citrus Exchange, a co-operative, non-profit making association of growers, markets only tree-ripened fruit. Its members are pledged to leave their oranges and grapefruit growing on the trees until nature has converted the citric acid into sugar and has made the fruit healthful and delicious. Only then is an orange or grapefruit really fit to be eaten.

Florida soil and climate produce oranges and grapefruit of surpassing quality. The Florida Citrus Exchange members join in growing, picking, packing and shipping these fruits in the most modern and clean ways. Your guarantee of tree-ripened, sweet, juicy, well flavored citrus fruits is the mark—in red on boxes and wrappers of the Florida Citrus Exchange. Look for it.

You Can Get These Delicious Florida Oranges and Grapefruit In Your Town

Up-to-date grocers and fruit dealers in practically every city and town have for sale Florida Citrus Exchange oranges and grapefruit. Your dealer probably will carry this fruit this season and almost certainly will get it for you if you insist that he do so. Tell him that you want Exchange fruit—that while other oranges and grapefruit may be good those with the red mark of the Exchange on the boxes and wrappers are sure to be.

The care exercised by the growers who compose the Florida Citrus Exchange in putting their fruit on the market gives it unexcelled keeping qualities. You can safely buy Exchange oranges and grapefruit by the box, therefore, which is the economical and modern way. Insist that the red mark of the Exchange shows on the box or wrapper of every orange or grapefruit you buy—this mark is your guarantee of quality and your protection.

Should you have any trouble in finding a dealer who sells Florida Citrus Exchange fruit, please write to

GEO. A. SCOTT, WHITNEY BLDG., BOSTON, MASS.

District Manager, Florida Citrus Exchange

FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE

FEDERAL AID SOUGHT FOR CAPE COD CANAL COMMERCE

WASHINGTON—Efforts to interest the federal government in the development of commerce through the Cape Cod canal were renewed Thursday by Representative Thacher, while the help of Senator Lodge also was enlisted by the Board of Trade of Onset.

William F. Ryan of Baltimore, secretary to Frank Furst, who is digging the canal, came to Washington to revive the movement to establish lighthouses at either end of the canal.

Mr. Thacher prepared bills to provide for surveys of Cuttyhunk and Onset bays and an anchorage in Plymouth harbor. Mr. Ryan called to see Representative Covington of Maryland, who is working with Mr. Thacher in an effort to obtain the desired lights, but Mr. Covington was not in town.

Previous efforts to induce the govern-

ment to provide lighthouses at the entrances to the canal have failed, the bureau of lighthouses of the department of commerce having held that the canal is a "private enterprise" and, therefore, should furnish its own lights.

In a letter to Senator Lodge, accompanied by resolutions from the Onset Board of Trade, President Marcus M. Copeland of that organization set forth in detail several arguments in favor of the government providing channels and anchorage grounds in the waters near Onset.

It is understood that the canal will be opened in the fall of this year, and the Onset Board of Trade believes this will develop business greatly in Buzzards bay. The dredging company already has dug a channel in Buzzards bay at its own expense.

SECRETARY REDFIELD CALLS GEOGRAPHY VALUABLE STUDY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Study of geography was supported by William C. Redfield, United States secretary of commerce, in an address on "Education and some other things needed in business life," before an audience that filled the auditorium yesterday afternoon for the midyear graduation exercises of the high schools.

The first part of Mr. Redfield's speech was taken up with a consideration of the necessity of having one's book knowledge ready for practical use, and in this connection he praised geography as one of the most important studies for anybody who enters business. He said that if he were employing any of

the members of the graduating classes he would have them have the map of the world thoroughly in their heads. He illustrated this necessity by quoting some amusing mistakes made by business houses and newspapers through lack of geographical knowledge. Continuing, he emphasized as necessary moral qualities a working conscience, patience and high standards of truth, honor and humanity.

SENATOR CLAPP TO SPEAK
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Arrangements have been completed for the meeting to be held under the auspices of the suffrage party of Rhode Island tonight at which Senator Moses E. Clapp will be the speaker.

OVERCOATS

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MACULAR PARKER COMPANY
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Four Trust Bills Made Public

Measure for Trade Commission
Already Introduced in House,
and Others Will Deal With
Directorates and Trade

DETAILS REVEALED

WASHINGTON—Four of the proposed bills to supplement the Sherman anti-trust act, proposed by President Wilson in his recent message to Congress, have been made public. One of them, the measure to create an interstate trade commission, has been introduced in the House by Representative Clayton, chairman of the judiciary committee.

Three other measures prepared by the House judiciary sub-committee, for submission and consideration by the full committee, were given to the public in accordance with the President's program of publicity. Hearings will be held on all of them.

The three bills to be introduced today embrace the following subjects:

Prohibition of interlocking directorates of industrial corporations, railroads, banking or trust companies, to be effective two years after approval.

Definition of the terms of the Sherman anti-trust act, to include specifically within the meaning of "conspiracy in restraint of trade," every contract, combination in the form of a trust or otherwise, within the meaning of the word "monopolize," certain definite offenses, all of which would be prohibited, and fixing guilt upon individuals.

A trade relations measure designed to prohibit destructive competition through price discrimination, discounts, rebates, territorial restrictions, etc., and giving to individuals injured by reason of anything forbidden in the Sherman act the right to bring suits in equity against corporations against which such offenses have been obtained by the government.

A fourth project—a measure, which would provide for government regulation of railroad securities, has not been drafted and will soon be taken up by the House and Senate interstate commerce committees.

The Boston Herald gives the following description of the various bills:

The commission proposed by the bill introduced Thursday, which would absorb the bureau of corporations and which would have as its first chairman the commissioner of corporations—in this case Joseph E. Davies of Wisconsin—would consist of five members, salaried at \$10,000, and would have powers of investigation over all corporations, except common carriers which are regulated by the interstate commerce commission. It would also act as an advisory board to the attorney-general and the courts, but its most important function is designed to assist business and the government in preventing violations of the Sherman act; in aiding the attorney-general to terminate alleged unlawful conditions by agreements such as have recently been executed in the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad cases.

In this capacity the commission would serve, in accordance with the proposal of the President in his message, as the business agent of the "constitution of the peace."

Procedure Is Outlined

In clothing the commission with authority to be of service in forestalling conditions that might necessitate prosecution, the bill prescribes that it shall, upon the request of the attorney-general or any corporation that may be affected or upon its own initiative, investigate for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is anything in the conduct of a corporation or in its relations to other corporations or individuals which violates the Sherman act. In case any such violation is found to exist, the commission shall report in full to the attorney-general "in order that said corporation may thereafter comply with the terms of said act" and to aid the attorney-general in terminating, by agreement with the corporation affected or by suit, the unlawful conduct or condition.

In the section of the measure providing for publicity of the conditions surrounding business corporations, despite the fact that there has been much agitation against immunity to individuals who might testify or produce evidence in inquiries conducted by the commission, immunity is granted to individuals, except for perjury. There is, however, no immunity to corporations.

Publicity Is Provided

The bill sets forth that the commission shall require all corporations engaged in commerce among the states, or with other nations, except common carriers, whether required by the general rules and regulations for regular information or information specially asked, to furnish to the commission information.

Striking at secret sessions of directorates and other bodies the bill directs that the commission shall have complete access to all records, accounts, minutes, books and papers of the corporations, including the records of any of their executive or other committees.

Failure or neglect of corporations to comply with this requirement, after written demand and within such time as the commission shall fix, is made punishable as a misdemeanor, with a fine of \$1000 a day, upon conviction.

Aids Equity Courts

The district courts, upon the commission's application, alleging a failure of witnesses to respond to subpoenas or to comply with any commission order for furnishing of information, will have jurisdiction to issue a writ of mandamus to enforce the commission's order, and to

punish the disobedience as in other cases of contempt of court.

To aid the equity courts the bill provides as follows:

"In suits of equity, brought by or under the direction of the attorney general as provided in the act of July 2, 1890 (the Sherman law), the court in which the suit is pending may at any stage of the litigation, at its discretion, refer to the commission any aspect of the litigation or proposed decree, whereupon the commission shall investigate the question or questions referred to with all the powers of investigation hereinbefore bestowed on the commission, and shall report its findings to the court, with a copy of the evidence upon which said findings or recommendations are based. Said evidence, findings and recommendations shall be public records.

The commission would be required to make an annual report on or before Jan. 1, which is to be transmitted to Congress.

Of the five members of the commission not more than three could be of the same political party. All would serve seven years, except at the beginning, when the chairman would serve seven years and the other four commissioners three, four, five and six years. All the commissioners except the first chairman would be appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate, and subsequent chairmen would be elected by the commission from among the five.

Definitions of Bill

The Sherman act definitions bill would include within the meaning of the terms "every contract," "combination in restraint of trade or commerce," "combination in the form of trust or otherwise," and the word "monopolize" as used in the act, any trade combination or agreement which purports:

"To create or carry out restrictions in trade or to acquire a monopoly in any interstate trade, business or commerce."

"To limit or reduce the production or increase the price of merchandise or of any commodity."

"To prevent competition in manufacturing, making, transporting, selling or purchasing of merchandise, produce or any commodity."

"To make or enter into any arrangement, or arrive at any understanding, by which they, directly or indirectly, undertake to prevent free and unrestricted competition among themselves or among purchasers or consumers in the sale, production or transportation of any commodity."

All such contracts would be declared unlawful, punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both, in discretion of the court. Whenever a corporation was found guilty under the terms of this measure, the offense would be deemed to be "also that of the individual directors, officers and agents of such corporations," who would be punished equally with the corporations.

Against Interlocking

The interlocking directorate bill would provide that, after two years from the date of its approval, no person engaged as an individual, member of partnership officer of a corporation in the business of manufacturing or selling railroad cars or locomotives, rails, structural steel, mining or selling coal or the conduct of a bank or trust company should act in any capacity as an employee of any railroad or public service corporation doing an interstate business.

It would provide that no person should, at the same time, be an employee in two or more banks, banking associations or trust companies, which are members of any reserve bank operating under the new currency law, and that no private banker or person who is a director in any state bank or trust company, not operating under the new currency law, should be eligible to be a director in any bank operating under the act.

For violations a fine of \$100 a day or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, is proposed.

The measure would further provide that if after two years from the approval of the bill, any corporations engaged in interstate or foreign commerce were found to have common directors, that fact should be considered as conclusive evidence that no competition existed between them.

Trade Relations

The "trade relations" bill would provide that it should be deemed an attempt to monopolize trade or commerce to discriminate in price with the intent to injure a competitor either of the purchasers or the seller, provided discrimination in price on account of differences in grade, quality or quantity, or on account of due allowance for difference in cost of transportation, should not be prevented, and provided further that nothing in the bill should prevent persons engaged in selling goods from selecting their own customers. This latter provision would not authorize the owner or operator of a mine to refuse arbitrarily to sell its product to a responsible purchaser.

It would also provide that it would be deemed an attempt at monopoly for any person to make a sale or fix a price or discount rate from such price on the condition that the purchaser should not deal in the goods of a competitor of the seller.

Whenever, in any civil or criminal suit brought on behalf of the government under the act, a decree is rendered to the effect that a defendant has entered into a contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade, or has attempted to monopolize, or combined with any person to monopolize any part of trade, the bill would provide that the existence of such illegal contract or com-

bination or conspiracy should, to the full extent to which such decree would constitute in any other proceeding an estoppel as between the government and such person, constitute against the defendant conclusive evidence of the same facts and be conclusive as to the same issues of law in favor of any other party in any other proceeding brought under or involving the provisions of the act.

Suspending Limitations

In all cases where any person is injured by any person or corporation because of anything forbidden under the act, and who at the time or previous to the institution of a suit by the United States has a cause of action under the act against a defendant in a suit wherein a decree has been obtained, the bill would further provide that the statutes of limitations applicable in such cases should

be suspended during the pendency of the suit and not again become operative until after the date of the final decree.

Any person, firm or corporation would under the bill be entitled to ask and receive relief against threatened loss by a violation of the act under the same conditions as injunctive relief is granted by courts of equity against threatened damage. Upon the execution of a proper bond and a showing that the danger of irreparable loss is imminent, a preliminary injunction is provided for.

Alaska Vote Today

The Senate recessed late Thursday until noon today without having reached a final vote on the Alaska railroad bill. The legislative day of Jan. 22 will continue until the vote is taken. The bill provides for the construction of about 1000 miles of railway at a cost of not more than \$35,000,000.

SENATOR WORKS FAVORS LITERACY TEST FOR ALIENS

Says It Might Exclude a Few Good Immigrants, But That Would Be Better Than Letting in All the Undesirables

PREPARES FOR DEBATE

WASHINGTON—Senator John D. Works of California is preparing to take an active interest in the immigration legislation that will be one of the major questions before Congress during the next few months. He favors the literacy test, in the absence of a better provision for safeguarding against indiscriminate admission of aliens to the United States, and probably will make his argument along this line. He agrees that a literacy test, as provided in the bill which President Taft vetoed for that reason in the last hours of his administration, would not be a perfect solution of the problem because it would bar from the country many desirable persons, but he thinks it would keep out so many more undesirable who are now admitted that it would be a great benefit. It would be almost impossible, he thinks, to devise a law that would not work injustice in certain individual instances, and the object should be to get the best possible. He advocates penalties for steamship companies bringing undesirable.

The senator has had extensive correspondence recently with the National German-American Alliance, on this subject. "I am sure that your organization agrees with me," he said in a letter to Henry Weismann, of the alliance's committee on immigration, "that we should do what we can to keep out of this country the criminal and vicious of other countries, together with the ignorant who are not susceptible of education and improvement and who must become public charges, but that we should be ready at all times to receive honest and morally sound workers."

"The great question before Congress is the best and most practical way of excluding the one and admitting the other. The educational test is not satisfactory, but it will help. It will keep out some who are honest, worthy and capable, and who would make good citizens, but we had better exclude a few in our efforts to keep out the many ignorant and worthless people who would be excluded by that test."

ST. LOUIS—Hearings in St. Louis to determine where the regional reserve bank for this section shall be located were concluded Thursday and Secretaries McAdoo and Houston left for Kansas City, where hearings begin today.

The hearing Thursday was given over largely to bankers and business men from the smaller cities and towns of territory tributary to St. Louis. The committee was urged to include southern Illinois, Arkansas and possibly Kentucky in the St. Louis district.

The plan submitted by the St. Louis bankers, that the district reach from the northern boundary of Missouri to the Gulf and include such western states as Nebraska and Kansas and run eastward through Kentucky and Tennessee, has been endorsed in the main by business men from the South and Southwest.

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NO CHANCE FOR PLACE HUNTERS ON NEW BOARD

Avowed Candidates Are Not to Be Appointed by President, Who Is Considering Makeup of Federal Reserve Committee

BEST MEN ARE SOUGHT

WASHINGTON—President Wilson's adherence to his determination not to appoint as members of the federal reserve board men who are candidates for that place—using the word "candidates" in its less attractive political sense—has resulted in clearing the atmosphere surrounding those appointments and giving the President an opportunity to make his selections in a leisurely and satisfactory way.

Usually, when positions of the importance of these are to be filled, the President is greatly annoyed by place hunters, who get up campaigns in all parts of the country, and have their friends deluge the White House with letters and petitions and personal calls. This sort of campaigning as a rule only tends to beloud the issues, and make the work of selecting good men increasingly difficult, and as a result it has not infrequently happened that men have been named for important public positions who were not in reality the presidential choice.

In the case of the federal reserve board, the filling of which President Wilson has repeatedly said he regarded as his most important work thus far as President, it is apparent that he purposes looking over the field in a careful way, without hindrance of any kind from the place hunters, and picking out the men who, in his judgment, are best fitted for the work in hand, independently of political considerations of any kind.

It is even said, on what seems to be good authority, that the President will not permit the political views of prospective appointees to influence his judgment, which means, if it means anything, that the board will be composed of men of perhaps all the great political parties. The board will exercise no political functions, that is to say none that will be partisan, and therefore the President is understood to have determined that men will not be appointed to it whose chief claim to recognition grows out of their records as party workers.

It is possible that he will not announce the members of the board until the latter part of February, this, however, depending on the success he is to have in getting hold of men of proper caliber and reputation who are willing to serve.

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NEW MINISTER FOR U. S. TO BELGIUM

WASHINGTON—Brand Whitlock, the new minister of the United States to Belgium, is now on his way to that post. Best known because of his record as mayor of Toledo, Ohio, for a number of



(Copyright by Clineinst, Washington, D. C.)
BRAND WHITLOCK

terms, Mr. Whitlock began his career as a newspaper reporter in 1887. He was admitted to the bar in 1894. He has written several books and contributed essays, poems and short stories to magazines.

CAUCUS VOTES STRIKE INQUIRIES

WASHINGTON—Congressional investigation of the strikes in the Colorado coal mine and the Michigan copper mine fields to be conducted by the House committee on mines and mining, was agreed upon by House Democrats in caucus Thursday night by 149 to 17. To ascertain whether there has been any peonage, any obstruction to postal, immigration, naturalization and judiciary machinery, illegal agreements or combinations for controlling the production are among objects.

R. F. D. MEN GIVE PAY PLEA FIGURES

WASHINGTON—Rural mail carriers in support of their plea for more pay Thursday sent Representative Treadway statistics showing their expenses and also argued that the increase of the parcel post limit to 100 pounds should put their wages up a notch.

According to these figures, based on reports from 43,000 carriers, the average cost of equipment and maintenance is \$485 a year, the average salary is \$1009 and the net salary is \$524.

PROFESSOR CAPEN IS SELECTED

WASHINGTON—Prof. Samuel P. Capen, professor of German and lecturer on education in Clark College, Massachusetts, was named on Thursday by Secretary Lane to be specialist in higher education in the United States bureau of education.

FORMER GOV. PLAISTED NAMED

WASHINGTON—New England was represented among postoffice nominations sent to the Senate Thursday afternoon by President Wilson. Former Gov. Frederick W. Plaisted of Maine was named to be postmaster at Augusta.

GEN. MERCADO IN COMMAND OF REFUGEE CAMP

EL PASO, Tex.—Gen. Salvador Mercado, who commanded the Mexican federal army which fled from Ojinaga, Mex., has been put in command of the camp of his interned soldiers and refugees at Ft. Bliss. As a token of his continued loyalty to the government at Mexico City he at once named the main street of the camp Avenida General Huerta.

The Mexican consul in El Paso called at Ft. Bliss to arrange to pay some of the back salaries of the Mexican soldiers. He at first refused to meet General Mercado but later was induced to confer with him. The American officers said they had no authority to negotiate for the payment of salaries to the federales. The money said to be available for the interned soldiers is \$70,000.

VERACRUZ, Mex.—John Lind, personal representative of President Wilson, today requested Rear Admiral Fletcher to send the Chester with marines to Puerto Mexico, said to be under rebel attack, where 300 Americans are quartered.

D. A. R. ADVISERS FOR WASHINGTON MEMORIAL NAMED

Mrs. George O. Jenkins, regent of the Massachusetts Society of Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Stella McKenzie of the Hannah Winthrop chapter, and Mrs. Charles H. Bond, vice-president general of the national society, have been appointed a committee on the advisory council to represent the D. A. R. organization in the George Washington Memorial Association.

Reports have been received from Pittsfield, saying that the fund of \$2500 toward the building to be erected at Washington is well started in that city. Mayor-elect Curley has given his assurance of support to the campaign to raise the required amount in this state.

In Brooklyn a committee of three has been organized with Philip S. Parker as chairman, George B. Baker and Frederick H. Perkins are the other members.

COLLECTION OF R. L. STEVENSON'S WRITINGS GIVEN

Upon the completion of the new Widener library at Harvard University, which is expected to be ready for dedication during commencement week, next June, a collection of writings of Robert Louis Stevenson will be presented to the university. This is a further gift from the late Harry Elkins Widener of Philadelphia in whose memory the \$2,000,000 library is being erected.

Mr. Widener began to collect first editions of Stevenson in 1904, when he was a student in Harvard College.

REP. PETERS GIVES DINNER TONIGHT

WASHINGTON—Representative Andrew J. Peters gives a dinner to Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan at his home tonight. The other guests are: Senator and Mrs. Francis G. Newlands, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Representative and Mrs. William F. Murray, Representative Cordell Hull, Mrs. H. B. Beal, Capt. Frank R. McCoy, Miss Joyce Albert, Miss Tone, Mrs. Herbert Parsons and F. A. Sterling.

BROCKTON CLUB ELECTS

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Republican city committee Thursday night held its annual dinner at the Commercial Club, after which the committee organized for the year. George A. Monk was elected chairman.

SHERIFF BLOCKS ATTEMPT ON MINE

HOUGHTON, Mich.—A suitcase found Thursday near the power plant of the Ahmeek mine, a Calumet & Hecla subsidiary, in Keweenaw county, contained nitro-glycerine connected by wires with an alarm clock and dry batteries. An investigation is being made.

Gus Toppala, one of the publishers of the Finnish Socialist paper Tyomies, and Andrew Sarell, a stockholder, were arrested in Hancock. They were charged with inciting a riot through published statements. They were released under \$1000 bonds.

IMMIGRATION BILL IS NEXT IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON—Democratic House leaders have agreed to take up the immigration bill as soon as the post-office appropriation bill is passed, which is expected to be by next Tuesday.

A. SHUMAN & CO. THE SERVICE STORE

January 23-24
Hosiery Days
at Shuman Corner

On these two days, Friday and Saturday—and these two days only—we make a decided cut in the prices of three lines from our famous

"Wear-Resister"—a guaranteed hose without coupons or exchange-bother—a hose you'll only obtain here.

Men's Silk Lisle
—six thread toe, double sole, high spliced heel—regularly 50c; for 2 days at 35c, or 3 pairs for \$1.00. 35c
In black, tan, navy, gray and white.

Women's Medium Weight Lisle
—six thread toe, double sole, high spliced heel, double garter top—regularly 35c; for 2 days at 25c
In black, tan and white.

Children's Cotton ribbed—six thread toe and heel—regularly 25c; for 2 days at 19c
In black, white and tan.

Shuman Corner

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

FLOWERS BOUGHT TO BE ENJOYED

Some women are able to keep flowers a week in presentable condition. They simply give the flowers care.

To begin with, the water in which the flowers are put should be fresh. The stems should be cut off a quarter of an inch when the flowers are received and then another quarter of an inch each day. In the case of roses, a little salt should be put in the water. The flowers should spend the night in a moderately cool room, which has been aired just before they are put in it.

It would be better for the flowers, of course, if they need never stay in a close, overheated room, says the New York Times. But the flowers are bought to enjoy, and if they are removed from the living or drawing room as soon as it gets comfortably warm—to be sure, they will last longer, but, on the other hand, they will be enjoyed much less.

FASHION BITS

Buttons will be in as great demand for trimming this spring as ever. The variety is apparently endless as to shape, material and general colorings.

Smart in the extreme are the curtains of Russian crash with color introduced by means of designs in cross stitch embroidery.

The newest thing in table damask is the severely plain cloth with a broad band woven about the edge. The favorite marking is a seal monogram.

Hats of white moire or white velvet are to be extremely fashionable for early spring wear.

Coatees, especially when made of a material with a rough surface, will complete the modish costume this spring. The coloring of many of them is decidedly startling.

A handsome wedding gown seen recently had sleeves extending well over the hands. They fastened snug about the thumb. The bride wore no gloves, so there was no difficulty with slipping the ring on the wedding finger.—Newark News.

PLAN MAY ABOLISH HIGH RENTS

Chicago house built on cooperative basis

An apartment house has recently been completed in Chicago in which apartments may be rented from \$20 to \$75 a month, says the New York Sun. The house is built on the cooperative plan, and has been a success as far as can be learned. Not only does it solve the rent problem, but comfort has not been overlooked by the promoters of the scheme. The house is on South Park avenue, facing Washington park. Apartments range from four to seven rooms. The rooms are large and light and some contain closets sufficiently large to be used as dressing rooms. There also are bookcases, sideboards and other fixtures found in the modern apartment house.

Instead of a tall building, the usual type of apartments shown in New York, the Chicago house is only three stories high and is built in the shape of the letter U around a grass plot and flower bed. Each apartment has a front and a rear porch, as there are no rear apartments in the building. The floors are divided into two apartments. That is, in each arm of the building there are three families, an arrangement which gives each the privacy of a dwelling. Though it is among the finest buildings of the section and probably one of the best rented, it may be bought for \$150,000, at which figure the builder is making a fair profit.

The fact that it has rented well seems to indicate that it is the nearest solution to the high rent problem, which is akin to the high cost of living, that has been advanced in Chicago.

Builders are watching it, and should it continue the success it has so far proved to be it is likely that more houses of this type will be erected. The scheme makes it possible for a man with a small income to buy a home. In fact, that is what tenants in this house have done. They have bought the apartments they occupy through the purchase of bonds of the building company to the amount at which their apartments were held.

It would be impossible to get similar accommodations for twice the rent even in the suburbs of Chicago, not to speak of the city itself. This house is in the city of Chicago and convenient to the business quarter, shopping center and the amusement district. Should a house of this type be erected in New York city the apartments would not rent for less than \$75 a month.

A house similar to the South Park avenue structure could be built in Brooklyn, it is said, for \$184,000. Following the plan of the western structure, the mortgages would be divided into mortgage bond certificates in denominations of \$500 to be sold to the public with amortization provisions running from three to ten years. It is said that there are many people in Brooklyn who are just waiting for such an opportunity of investing their savings which are too small to be used otherwise. In such a build-

TRIED RECIPES

FISH TOAST

Pick a cup or more, as desired, of salt codfish into bits and soak a few hours; have the toast made as desired; beat a cup of rich cream, and when the fish is soaked put it into a saucepan with the cream; add pepper and a little butter, pour over the toast; serve hot. If no cream is available use milk and thicken it a little and use more butter.

PIGEON DUMPLINGS OR PUDDINGS

Take six pigeons and stuff them with chopped oysters, seasoned with pepper, salt, mace and nutmeg. Score the breasts, and loosen all the joints with a sharp knife, as if you were going to carve them for eating; but do not cut them apart. Make a sufficient quantity of nice suet paste, allowing a pound of suet to two pounds of flour; roll it out thick, and divide. Lay one pigeon on each sheet of the paste with the back downward, and put at the lower part of the breast a piece of butter rolled in flour. Close the paste over the pigeon in the form of a dumpling or small pudding; pouring in at the last a very little cold water to add to the gravy. Tie each dumpling in a cloth, put them into a pot of hot water, and boil them two hours. Send them to table with made gravy in a boat.

Partridges or quails may be cooked in this manner; also chickens, which must be accompanied by egg sauce.

OYSTER MACARONI

Boil the macaroni. Into a baking dish put a layer of it seasoned with butter, pepper and salt, then a layer of oysters; alternate until the dish is full. If there is very little of the oyster juice, unless the macaroni is very moist, there should be poured over the scallop enough of milk to moisten thoroughly. Mix some grated stale bread with a beaten egg, spread it over the top and bake. Many consider a sprinkling of grated cheese over the macaroni an improvement to this dish.

CLAM SAUTE ON TOAST

One quart of clams, four tablespoons of flour, one fourth cup of butter, dash of pepper, one half teaspoon of Worcestershire, salt if needed. Remove heads of clams and cut in halves. Roll in the flour and fry in the butter about seven minutes.

Serve on buttered toast, covering the whole with melted cheese. Place in the oven half a minute before serving and serve very hot.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

BENNETT'S MODELS IN PARIS POINT TO A WHITE SEASON



(Reproduced by permission)
"REVE D'OR," DESIGN



(Reproduced by permission)
"SPRING MODE"

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—At Bennett's in the rue de Rivoli we saw some very charming models, and also gleaned some ideas of what the next season was to bring forth, for already the models for next season are being thought about and some even are being designed. It is to be a white season—white is to be all the vogue. White taffetas is to be especially the favorite in materials, and it does lend itself better than any other to the Louis XVII. panniers which are to be so much worn.

One of the models for next season that was shown us had the skirt of a dark blue satin with the bodice and tunic of blue taffetas with "impression" posies of roses in velvet in lovely shades. The bodice was finished with the open Louis XVI. collar with a chemisette of net and tiny lace ruffles, and the tunic had scalloped edges.

A coat and skirt in pale fawn was charming, the coat of matelasse with the skirt of plain cloth. The draping of the skirt formed panniers on the hips, the coat had trimmings of the plain cloth, the belt was fastened with two tassels and the collar and revers were of lynx.

"Reve d'Or" was a maize-colored panne, like pale gold. The train hung from the waist quite separate from the skirt, a hood collar of silver lace was finished in the back with a tassel, and gleaming lines of simili appeared at the décolleté and the sleeves. The tunic

crossed in front in a charmingly new way and tied low down at the back.

"L'Heure bleue" was in a gray blue shade of panne, soft and charming, with a bodice all built up of pearl and strass embroidery on net, with a delicious touch of old rose embroidery above the waist in front. The train hung from each side of the waist at the back and was cleverly caught together at the foot. The wide sash had a frill at the top and bottom, the bottom one so long as almost to be called a tunic while the top one was quite small.

A black gown was charming; with the dainty coat of chiffon and brachwarty on, it was an all black gown, but with the coat removed, there were touches of a somewhat dark blue natter in the sash and bands at the wrists of the transparent black chiffon sleeves, and also a large bow at the back of the neck. The black chiffon of the tunic was broken by a bold line of black brachwarty fur, and the soft frills which finished the neck and open square showed lines of white in folds against the skin.

Another gown of softest black double duchesse had a tilted up draping to the front of the skirt and a big bow behind, the drapery forming a bouffant on each hip; a rolled collar of white satin enclosed another one of fine ceru lace which crossed in front, the satin bodice was loose with big armholes and the under bodice and sleeves were of transparent black chiffon.

Peacock duvetyne made one of the prettiest house gowns imaginable. The little square-cut bodice had the sash and under bodice and sleeves in soft mellow colored plaid silk. The sash fastened under a buckle covered in the same silk, a narrow band of skunk outlined the duvetyne, and the collar was of black velvet with dainty touches of lace and crystal buttons.

"Nuit d'Orient" was a striking little gown in cerise velours frisson. The skirt was plain round the hips, set on with a big heading full and gathered into a ruche at the bottom, and the bodice was of lace with revers of diamonds and quaint little "up-standing" epaulettes of silver lace; the wide sash was fastened with strass buttons.

A quaint child's frock (for at Bennett's the children are also thought about) was a palest green, short and scant with woolen embroidery of tangerine and foliage; there were buttons down the front and on quaint little tabs across the back, and a tiny lingerie collar finished the little low neck and sleeves.

COURTESY LEADS TO SUCCESS

Examples in a department store

One of the heads of a large department store in New York declared to a Press reporter that he believed politeness counted quite as much as ability, and to prove his assertion mentioned several instances in his own store.

The most interesting case was that of a scrubwoman. When she scrubbed and had to stand aside while people passed instead of looking annoyed she smiled upon them as if they were doing her a favor. Some one told her manager about her pleasing ways, and he decided that if she could make friends while she scrubbed she was fit for something better.

Accordingly she was advanced to something else. Then she became saleswoman, head of stock, and through the various grades until she is now assistant buyer of the china department, and her next move will be that of buyer. She made friends all along the line, and

has made good at her work, too, but her smile opened the path to success.

In the millinery department of that same store a little scene attracted attention the other day. An apparently wealthy woman tripped and tore the hem of her silk dress. Pins were of no use, so the saleswoman went to different counters and clerks asking for needle and thread. Her fellow workers laughed at her, but she did get that needle and thread, and it took but a minute or two to repair the damage. The woman expressed her gratitude warmly. She was amazed that a clerk should go to such trouble to please. Instead of taking the praise to herself, the clerk said:

"Oh, but the firm wishes us to extend every courtesy to patrons. It has been a pleasure to help you."

That little incident doubtless will cause that woman to spend many dollars at that store, and that saleswoman is not one who is going to stand still selling hats. Her ascendant position on the ladder of success is sure.

TABLE RUNNER IS STENCILED

Very effective for a table runner is one of the Japanese stencils. These stencils can be purchased already cut, and are applied in the same way as other stencils, using either oil paints or dyes, whichever medium you prefer, says the New Orleans Picayune.

Cream linen or a gray or cream crash is most effective fabric for a table runner, and whatever material is chosen, it should be wide enough for the selvedge, to finish off the sides. There should be a double hem at each end, about four inches deep.

The rush bird designs are always artistic and seem to be especially attractive when used for scarf ends. Two shades of blue would be sufficient colorings for this sort of stencil.

TO TAKE OUT OIL

To clean a vessel that has contained kerosene oil, wash the vessel with thin milk of lime, which forms an emulsion with the petroleum, and removes all traces of it, says the San Jose Times-Star. By washing a second time with milk of lime and a very small quantity of chloride of lime, and allowing the liquid to remain in the vessel about an hour, and then washing it with cold water, the smell may be removed. If the milk of lime be used warm instead of cold, the operation is rendered much shorter.

KEEPS HEAT IN

"Fireplaces," says a woman architect, "should not all be placed on outside walls. They should be placed on the inside walls and grouped together, for this arrangement keeps the heat in the house and provides that, when one fire is lighted and the flues get warmed the other fires all light and draw better."—New York Press.

WOMEN DISCUSS HOME HELPS

Aids to cleanliness highly valued

A number of women who do their own work were discussing one day in a little neighborhood gathering what was "the most useful thing around a house," says the Chicago Post. One woman declared that old newspapers were the most useful article in housework, and she proceeded to back up her assertion by telling some of the practical uses to which she put old papers.

The first thing she mentioned was cleaning vegetables. In doing this she always put an old paper on the kitchen table, as she finds that it not only preserves the wear of the table cloth, but it saves cleaning up afterward, as the cleanings can simply be gathered up in the paper and put bodily in the garbage pail. She also lays a newspaper on the kitchen table while cleaning silver, as it not only saves wear and tear on the oilcloth, but also keeps the dirt from being scattered, and "when completed, paper and all can be consigned to the waste basket."

Another use is to clean the range after frying fish or anything liable to make the stove greasy. If rubbed with an old newspaper immediately after using, the subsequent work of cleaning the surface will be made very much easier. It is also very useful for wrapping up sweepings, dust, and so forth, before emptying into the waste box or barrel.

Many kitchen floors are covered with linoleum, and on account of its being cold to the feet, many persons use a strip of carpet or cheap rug in front of the table and the sink, the places where the most standing is done. In a short time, however, these pieces of carpet become unsightly; especially the one near the sink.

This woman makes pads of old newspapers, which are most convenient and cleanly, costing nothing, and can be renewed whenever necessary. She makes them in this way: Take two or three (depending on how thick you want the pad) of the smaller sized newspapers for the inside, and a larger one for the outside. This is done to keep the edges flat and it prevents the corners from being kicked up. When the outer sheet becomes soiled it may be torn off and the under part will be clean, or the outer paper may be renewed entirely.

Old papers, this woman has found, are also useful for making stair pads, and are an excellent substitute for the regular padding underneath.

There is no better polish for stained floors than the old-fashioned beeswax and turpentine, though some of the waxes used in large buildings can be highly recommended. And, speaking of floors, it is a great mistake constantly to wash linoleums and cork carpets, for water used too freely rots the surfaces and makes them porous.

It is far better to rub them briskly with a good wax polish, which also acts as a preservative. At the same time, too, the wax fills up all the little holes in the surface, so that any dust or dirt that accumulates on the top can be easily swept away.

Mattings may be successfully cleaned by scrubbing with boiling water in which a handful of bran and a tablespoonful of soap powder have been dissolved. Rinse the matting afterward and dry as thoroughly as possible with cloths. Fiber doormats should be scrubbed first

PEEP INTO SPRING FASHION BOOK

Taffetas and laces to be leaders

The spring fashion book is open. There are brown taffetas and yellow taffetas and green taffetas and changeable taffetas; there are taffeta suits and taffeta frocks. And with the advent of this rustling silk we have logical departures from the styles so recently exploited.

This last, indeed, is fully to be expected. For does not everybody who is implicated in the game of style know that fashionable modes tread upon the heels of fashionable materials? That if a soft, slinking silk be the trump of the hour, the gown is played in soft slinking lines? And that if, on the contrary, stiff silks are put on the market by the great manufacturers of other countries we have designs bouffante and bouncing, sticky-out and rustling?

Now, therefore, that taffeta is declared the fashionable wear it is not surprising to find us leaping back to the gowns made for our grandmother's trousseau. Indeed, yes: To discover the inspiration of many of these new taffeta gowns we have only to dive into that horsehair trunk there in our attic.

Puffed sleeves, gathers about the hips, boned waists, gowns cut low on the shoulders in the funny, quaint roundness of 1840, ruffles and ruches—and bustles! These are a few of the things that have been transported to us straight from Paris, says a New York Press writer.

Yet there is one way in which we refuse to take hunches of line. It is from the minaret which now appears to be not only shading, but shady. Yes, the minaret has disappeared from the face of the robe, has perhaps been bought a return ticket to Bagdad and is now floating on the waters of the Ganges.

Another channel into which the bouffante mode refuses to turn is the hem of the skirt. This is, if anything, narrower than ever before—so narrow that even our present patter may become impractical.

So here we are in our inverted crolinole still wearing the waist of the skirt at

the feet and vice versa. Around our hips plaits and gathers and puffs and paniers romp with all the freedom of a countryside school. Our sleeves expand with surplus material and our throat ornaments are permitted to wave about in any manner. But at the ankles we have the same old rigid enforcement of the skirt-cuff.

One of the features of the new taffeta modes brought over from abroad is the little loose coatee, ending at the waist line, often going up in a point at the front or at times rounding a bolero curve. This coatee is, like all the new modes, cut low at the neck and its elbow sleeves are loose and frequently bell-shaped. Under this coatee is worn the blouse of sheerest lace, which is the inevitable accompaniment of the present mode.

Speaking of these lace blouses, fashion authorities predict for spring their almost universal adoption. As for the lace which composes them, it is, in fact, a mere shadow of the former shadow. So fine and thin is its mesh that veiling is the term by which we must know it. And, as may well be imagined, it takes yards and yards of this cobweb to achieve a "covering."

HOME HELPS

If the top of the kerosene lamp becomes loosened, it may often be effectually tightened by applying a little melted alum.

A recipe for axle grease is a pound of tallow, half a pound of castor oil, quarter of a pound of blacklead. Melt the tallow and rub the whole well together.

It is a convenience to make vegetable bags of cheesecloth, into which you put celery, tomatoes, lettuce and other fresh vegetables before placing in the refrigerator.

When making sago pudding, allow three dessert spoonfuls for each pint of milk; let it soak two hours before cooking.—Chicago Record-Herald.

POPULAR FLOWER

Not the most fashionable but one of the prettiest flowers used on tables this season is the bouvardia, both in pink and red. It lasts a long time and is charming in its decorative possibilities, says the New York Times.

The popular Japanese split bamboo baskets and those of German rush, in natural color, are lovely when filled with bouvardias, while their short stems make these flowers peculiarly adapted to flat table centerpieces.



Planned Success

TO BE sure this flour will work properly and surely in your kitchen—

The Pillsbury Model Bakeshop bakes sample loaves of bread from it before it leaves the mill.

This applies not only to your neighbor's sack but to that sack of PILLSBURY'S BEST now in your own kitchen.

By thus testing the flour for what it is intended to do (make bread) under actual service conditions, and proving it all right, it is safe to predict that not only will you have no annoyance—no failure, but that you will have uniform success.

Remove the element of Chance—of Failure—by buying

Pillsbury's Best Flour

Prosperity Seen With Settled Business

While in some instances the business men, whose interviews on the conditions of trade throughout the country have been sent to the Monitor, tell a story of enforced retrenchment, the comment on the outlook for this year has almost invariably a hopeful note. The opinions published today are from widely different sections of the United States. In some instances the situation confronting the business man is analyzed with a comprehensive understanding of the complexities of modern trade. The questions answered follow:

1. Has your business increased compared with that of a year ago?
2. To what extent?
3. How many employees have you added to your force?
4. What do you consider the main reason for present conditions?
5. What in your opinion is necessary to bring about greater business activity?
6. What is your opinion of the outlook for 1914?

Dayton Firm Satisfied

DAYTON, O.—F. H. Rike, of the Rike-Kumler Company, said their business during the year 1913 showed a very satisfactory increase as compared with 1912. This increase was all the more remarkable and significant when the fact was considered that Dayton was flooded in March, 1913, and that their own first floor and basement were completely out of business and unusable for months; their business for the year showed an increase of 25 per cent.

The number of employees which they added to their force, he said, amounted to approximately 100; their force varied from time to time and season to season.

Mr. Rike said the present conditions with them were very satisfactory. They recognized, however, that many sections might not be able to make so encouraging a report. His opinion of the main reason for unfavorable conditions in other places was that there had been a great weeding out process in the automobile industry, and that there had been a slowing up in general lines due to some uncertainty as to the results of tariff and currency legislation, also due to the difficulty of the railroads to maintain their percentage of earnings.

The outlook to him for 1914 was extremely favorable. The tariff and currency legislation had been accepted with general unanimity and the results were no longer feared, but were anticipated in a favorable way. There only remained the question of the rate of increase for the railroads to put the whole situation in a very strong position, according to Mr. Rike.

Increase Is Reported

ROCKFORD, Ill.—Gustave Falléen of the Rockford Drop Forge Company said business had increased 35 per cent and 12 employees had been added. Present conditions he said were due to uncertainty caused by the change of tariff and currency laws. To bring about greater business activity, the removal of doubt was necessary. He foresaw an excellent year.

Confidence Is Coming

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Julius Lansburgh, proprietor of a furniture and house furnishing establishment, said his business had not changed greatly from what it had been in 1912. He said collections had been about the same but purchases had been fewer. Present conditions in Washington he thought due to the periodical uncertainty of office holders as to whether they would retain their positions. He thought better business conditions would be brought about by confidence in the present administration which he said he was sure would follow the many reforms adopted but that this will take time. "I hope everything will be serene in the next 60 days," said Mr. Lansburgh. "That seems to be the belief of our merchants."

Volume Lessened

CONCORD, N. H.—Page Belting Company said their business for 1913 was not quite 2 per cent less in volume than for 1912. None had been added to the employees' force.

Among reasons stated for present conditions were named change of administration; uncertainty about the tariff; uncertainty of big business concerns as to what the government may do to them, together with the unrest due to governmental suits against a number of big corporations who seemingly were within their rights; lack of earnings on the part of almost all the big railroad corporations, due to higher expenses with no relief yet in the matter of raising rates.

For improvement there was thought to be needed confidence on the part of the big business corporations of the country that they are acting within their rights, and that their business will not be interfered with by governmental suits; raising of railroad rates where necessary; absolute certainty that the tariff act will not result in the importation of goods from abroad to the injury of the American workman.

The outlook for 1914 was regarded as mixed. They believed, however, that conditions might gradually improve, and the year on the whole be a fair one. The tremendous trade balance in favor of the United States will help for prosperity here, and if the matters above referred to were straightened out in reasonable time, so that full confidence be restored, the business conditions ought to be fair, because there was certainly no overstock of manufactured goods in any line, as far as they could judge.

David E. Murphy, retail dry goods, said business had increased compared with a year ago. At different times he had employed several persons additional during the year. He thought in-

dustrial unrest was the main reason for conditions. Mr. Murphy advocated less complaining and more earnest work. He thought the 1914 outlook promising.

Reports a Falling Off

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—H. K. Dalzell, secretary of the Columbian Enameling & Stamping Company, says the concern's business is 17 per cent less than in 1912, and that the number of employees had been reduced.

He gives as the reasons for the falling off the element which leads to extremes, having brought about, first, excessive restrictions, national and state, on business companies, and the uncertainty as to whether there be adequate safeguards to prevent these restrictions going too far; second, increased wages in many lines, some forced by the hasty public and its commissions, national and state, and some by labor organizations which have pushed wage payments beyond the ability of the companies to meet them and to maintain their positions. Mr. Dalzell also cites uncertainty as to the probable effect of the new tariff law.

He says that a period of slow readjustment to the new tariff rates, and the provisions of the currency bill, and to the present level of workmen's wages are needed.

During 1914 Mr. Dalzell expects a moderate and necessary business movement only.

Optimism Is Keynote

INDIANAPOLIS—Emerson W. Chaile, a prominent real estate dealer, says that his business has increased compared with last year. He has added two employees during the year. More confidence is given by Mr. Chaile. He adds that he considers the prospects for 1914 excellent.

Substantial Gain Made

McALESTER, Okla.—J. G. Putterbaugh, president of the McAlester Fuel Company, says that his business during 1913 showed a substantial increase over 1912. Although not checked up carefully the increase is in the neighborhood of 15 per cent. Mr. Putterbaugh says he has increased his force of employees by about 10 per cent.

Mr. Putterbaugh asserts he believes the general prosperity of the country has been brought to a standstill primarily because of uncertainty as to the effect of and doubt as to the wisdom of financial legislation being worked out by Congress. The general feeling now, however, seems to be that the initial steps are in line with what should be and that when the operation of the new law is consummated relief will be forthcoming, he adds. Business men and investors throughout the country are alarmed at the apparently rapidly increasing power of organized labor, he declares.

In his opinion the thing that is most needed to bring about a greater business prosperity is for the conservative and reasonable middle class to demand and insist upon fair and just legislation in behalf of all of the people and prevent legislation in behalf of either the very rich or the radical class.

"We need to get the new currency law into safe and wise operation as far as possible and then with anything like reasonable crops this part of the country will, in my opinion, enter upon an era of great prosperity. I have great confidence in the man who is directing matters from the White House and I believe these matters will be worked out rightly," concluded Mr. Putterbaugh.

Outlook Called Promising

PUEBLO, Col.—Paul Dray, proprietor of a woman's cloak and suit house, said that his business had increased to a small extent last year, that he had not increased his force but had had his employees work a little harder. The main reason for the present condition, Mr. Dray held to be uncertainty as to the effect of the tariff, which now seems to be discounted largely, as well as the past questioning as to the general policy of the government toward big business. He said that this question seemed to be in a fair way to solution without drastic legal measures being resorted to through the courts as indicated by the President following the signing of the currency bill along with the action of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and the settlement with the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. He said all of these things point to more peaceful though perhaps not less effective settlement of these questions. A general return of confidence in the absolute soundness fundamentally of the business of the country is Mr. Dray's expectation. He thinks the business outlook for 1914 is most promising.

Good Year Is Expected

Mr. White of the firm of White & Davis said that business had not increased in the last year and that no new employees had been added to the force. He said the local coal strike and closing down of a large part of the Pueblo steel plant had been largely responsible for the condition of business. A settlement of the strike and a general return of confidence in the real soundness of the country's affairs, he thought would bring about greater business activity. Regarding the outlook for 1914 Mr. White said: "I am personally optimistic regarding the business outlook for the present year."

Outlook Thought Bright

Manager of the Crews-Beggs Company, Mr. Brown, said with the acquiescence of Mr. Crews, president of the company, that the business in comparison to that of last year had increased about 5½ per cent. He said the company's force of employees remained about what it did a year ago. Present conditions, Mr. Brown said he thought were due to a lack of earning power of the railroads of the country and the un-

certainly which has existed as to whether or not they will be permitted to increase their freight rates, so as to enable them to go into the market for much needed supplies for putting their roads into shape to meet adequately increased demands that will be made upon them. To bring about greater business activity Mr. Brown said he would give the railroads a better opportunity to earn the money necessary with which to meet the cost of new equipment and extensions requisite to care for a fast increasing business. His opinion of the outlook for business in 1914 is optimistic. He expects a marked improvement in all lines before the year ends.

Connecticut Outlook

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—W. H. Douglass of Dillon & Douglass, distributors of butter and eggs, and president of Mechanics Bank, said their business had increased compared with a year ago about 20 per cent, with additions of 10 per cent in employees. Mr. Douglass ascribed present conditions to uncertainty as to the result of the tariff and currency legislation. He thought less political interference from Washington would help business to greater activity. The outlook for 1914 he regarded as good.

Print Cloths Steady

GREENVILLE, S. C.—John T. Woodside, president of the Woodside mill, said that compared with the business of a year ago, his business had increased. One year ago he had in full operation in his mills, 130,000 spindles, and today he has 137,000 in full operation, and employs about 230 more employees, he said.

Mr. Woodside regarded business conditions as improved, and the main reason for such improved condition in his opinion was the gradual disappearance of uncertainty caused by the change of administration and the proposed changes in tariff and currency.

The Woodside mills, he explained, were manufacturers of print cloths, which were a fabric that had in no way been affected by the tariff, except possibly sentimentally, and even the manufacturers of the finer cotton fabrics were finding ways of meeting and overcoming the changes in tariff.

Mr. Woodside looked for good business conditions in 1914, and thought that a still further improvement would be seen as soon as the organization of the regional banks was perfected. The currency legislation, as a whole, he believed had made a favorable impression, but some hesitancy still existed on account of the detailed working out of the law. This hesitancy, he thought, was gradually disappearing, and as confidence was restored business would continue to improve, which would stimulate the market for goods and bring about a better condition in all lines.

Internal Changes Seen

MINNEAPOLIS—W. L. Harris, president and manager of the New England Furniture & Carpet Company, said business had increased in 1913 very decidedly. The increment, he said, was 20 per cent and business was the largest in his experience. They had added 30 employees, making a total now of 400. He had no reasons for present conditions.

MANUFACTURING PROMINENCE IS WON BY AMSTERDAM, N. Y.

City of Empire State Claims to Lead World in Output of Brooms, Underwear and Pearl Buttons—Big Knitting Plants

MANY OTHER MILLS

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—In manufacturing activities and output Amsterdam, while its population is only about 32,000 and its area about 5½ square miles, now ranks with some of the foremost centers of America.

It is the second city in the United States in the manufacture of knit goods, having more than 30 knitting mills, whose output is worth more than \$10,000,000 annually. It ranks among the largest in the manufacture of carpets and rugs, the yearly output in this line being more than \$11,000,000. It is the largest in the world in the manufacture of mesh underwear, paying in wages annually \$500,000. Amsterdam has two silk mills whose yearly output reaches \$1,500,000; it has nine broom manufacturing plants and turns out more brooms than any other city in the world, having a yearly output worth \$1,750,000; here also is the largest pearl button factory in the world, with an annual output valued at \$1,500,000.



Guy Park residence, oldest building in city—Erected in 1763

which, he said, seemed fine to him except in certain localities where people had been dealing or speculating in symbols of values rather than actual values themselves.

Mr. Harris believed that 1914 would be a year remarkable for prosperity. For the first few months and until the process of adjustment to new legislation was complete, they might expect some hesitation, he said, but adjustment would shortly be completed and things upon a substantial foundation would go forward with a rush.

Force Increase 185

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Nat Stone, manager Boston Store, said business had increased and 185 employees had been added as the result of restoration of confidence. He advocated granting the railroads 5 per cent increase on freight rates and believed the outlook very good.

F. E. Hinners, manager G. H. Smith Steel Casting Company, said business was 20 per cent greater but had slowed down recently, due to lack of confidence because of the tariff, currency and income tax measures. Greater business he believed will be brought about by activity on part of railroads in placing orders. He expects confidence will be restored and business be good soon.

Favorable Crops Desired

OMAHA, Neb.—W. M. Burgess, vice-president of M. E. Smith & Co. dry goods, said that business had increased about 10 per cent and about 75 employees had been added to the force. He thought good crops would bring greater business activity and he considered the outlook for 1914 as good.

A. W. Carpenter, treasurer, Carpenter Paper Company, wholesale paper jobbing, estimated that business had decreased about 10 per cent in the last year. Mr. Carpenter added that conditions were satisfactory and that the decrease was due to general retrenchment together with poor crops. They expect to have good business for 1914 for farming prospects are much better than last year, he said. Mr. Carpenter thought general stability of the money situation must be brought about.

Incubator Business Grows

LINCOLN, Neb.—P. W. Wickstrum, president of the Queen Incubator Company, says his business has grown about 10 per cent. He considers as the main reason for present conditions recognized right to unlimited accumulation of property, especially real estate for speculative purposes.

Southern Firms Increase

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—William R. Moore Dry Goods Company said their business showed a considerable increase over one year ago. They believed that such upward conditions as existed were due largely to unrest and lack of confidence and that greater business activity would return with the restoration of confidence. They considered the outlook for 1914 as unusually good and were anticipating a big business.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Lebeck Bros., retail department store through Lou Lebeck, member of the firm, said business had increased 12½ per cent com-

pared with a year ago. They have 32 more employees. The outlook for this year, Mr. Lebeck said, was promising.

Thresher Manufacturers

RACINE, Wis.—F. Lee Norton, vice-president of J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, said they had a business decrease of 6 to 7 per cent in 1913. The force of employees is kept about the same. He considered reasons for present conditions political and a reduced corn crop. Mr. Norton thought to bring about greater activity nothing was needed, excepting renewed effort, as underlying conditions were never better. He regarded the 1914 outlook good all along the line.

Increase Satisfactory

EVERETT, Wash.—Frank Skinner, manager, Stone Fisher Dry Goods Company, said business had increased and employees were about 10 per cent more than the previous year. Business satisfaction would be the reason for the present condition, more confidence would bring greater activity and the 1914 outlook was good, were his opinions. He thought the condition of inactivity more imaginary than real.

W. H. Bonner, manager of Weyerhoeuser Lumber Company, said business had not increased in 1913, and no new employees were added. There was overproduction in his line. He thought faith in the ability of the present government, an adjustment of business to laws and conditions as they now existed and other laws that may be enacted along similar lines would be factors in bringing greater activity. He said the 1914 outlook was good.

Merchant's View Hopeful

MANKATO, Minn.—Edward Brett of George E. Brett, Inc., dry goods, said that business had increased last year 20 per cent or more in volume. They had added several employees to the force, a new basement department and devices for carrying sales tickets and change from the office to all floors. General business conditions, he thought, had become unsettled as the results of tariff revision and currency act. With more settled conditions in politics he was sure a greater activity in business would result. He considered the outlook for 1914 one of "good times."

Producers Prosperous

WATERLOO, Ia.—James Black, dry goods merchant, estimated that business had increased, compared to a year ago, about 10 per cent. He has added 25 employees to his force and is just completing an eight-story building. Present conditions of prosperity in this section he attributes to good prices for product paid to the farmers, plenty of work and no saloons in the city.

That more confidence is needed in business circles is his opinion of how to improve conditions in the country at large. His outlook for 1914 is optimistic.

Farmers Succeeding

NORFOLK, Va.—A. Wrenn & Sons, Inc., manufacturers of horse-drawn vehicles, stated that from a manufacturing standpoint business for the year 1913 was the best since 1906. The output of the vehicle for which the small farmer is the larger consumer was stated to have increased approximately 40 per cent over 1912, with practically the same number of workmen. Through Virginia, Maryland and the Carolinas as seen under business observation, the small farmer has been successful for several years past. They believe that automobile competition has affected higher-priced lines, but that call for service is stable and they look forward to good business during the year 1914.

STORE NEWS

Eben D. Jordan of the Jordan Marsh Company has gone to Florida for a few weeks.

Norman R. Catharin, assistant merchandise manager of the Henry Siegel Company, has resigned his position to take up another line of work.

John Shepard, 3d, has been appointed merchandise manager of the men's store, women's and children's hosiery, knit underwear, lace and embroideries, handkerchiefs, small wares, leather goods and pictures for the Shepard Norwell Company. Mr. Shepard has been buyer of the men's store of this and the Shepard store of Providence. He will assume charge of his new work early in February.

Harry B. Lowe has resigned his position as buyer of the art goods for the Gilchrist Company.

H. L. Hubbard, publicity manager of the opera house was the speaker at the meeting of the Young Women's Club of the Filene Cooperative Association last evening. His subject was "Tales of Hoffmann."

Buyers in New York this week include C. W. Conklin of R. H. Stearns & Co., Mrs. W. H. F. Francis of the Gilchrist Company, C. A. Miller, M. J. Fox and P. D. Slocum of the R. H. White Company, and James Smith of C. F. Hovey & Co.

HARDWARE MEN TO MEET

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—One thousand hardware dealers of the state are expected to be in Minneapolis when the exhibit and convention of the Minnesota Retail Hardware Association is held Feb. 24 to 27 in the armory, says the Journal.



Makes the Best Bread for Children

Highest in food value—contains more gluten—for it is a blend of the world's choicest wheat.

Makes the sweetest bread, and is equally good for those dainties the children love—cookies and cakes.

Hecker's Flour and this recipe will please the children.

HECKER'S PRINCESS DOUGHNUTS

1 cup sugar 1 cup sweet milk 2 eggs
2 teaspoons of melted butter or lard ¼ teaspoon of salt
Flavor with nutmeg to taste. Add three cups of flour to which two heaping teaspoons of Royal Baking Powder has been added. Beat eggs, add sugar and melted butter or lard, salt and nutmeg, then milk, beat thoroughly, sift flour and baking powder, stir into the aforesaid ingredients, to make a soft dough, handle as little as possible. Cut out with doughnut cutter, drop into very hot Crisco, bake brown.

No housewife who aims to better her house-keeping can afford to miss the free daily demonstrations at our new store—99 Summer Street.

TUBERCULOSIS NOT INFECTIOUS

Editorial Comment Calls General Attention to the Latest Medical Edict

The statement of one of the country's leading medical authorities on tuberculosis, to the effect that there is very little danger from infection of this disease, will come as a matter of extreme gratification to many sensible men, both in and out of the profession, who have long deplored the excited condition of the public mind on this subject. The gentleman who makes this comforting statement is Dr. E. R. Baldwin of Saranac Lake, who is a recognized specialist, and his assurances lose nothing of their value because they are referred to editorially, and with approval, by the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Baldwin's conclusion is that "adults are very little endangered by close contact with open tuberculosis, and not at all in ordinary association," and he further says: "Qualify these statements as we may, it is time for a reaction against the extreme ideas of infection against the extreme ideas of infection now prevailing. There has been too much read into popular literature by health boards and lectures that has no sound basis in facts, and it needs to be dropped out or revised." He believes that "the preachments about the danger of infection to adults in the present state of society are without justification from an experimental standpoint."

To all of which the Journal of the American Medical Association adds that these statements "represent not one man's views, but what seems to be the growing conviction of the most progressive and thoughtful students of tuberculosis at the present time."

It is fortunate that the disclosures regarding the non-infectious nature of tuberculosis should come with the authority of one who is accounted a specialist on the subject, and that it should be vouched for by so high a medical authority as the Journal of the American Medical Association, since now there will be less room for skepticism and less opportunity for dissent. The medical journal referred to calls the prevalent attitude of the public thought on the subject by the appropriate, if difficult title, "Phthisiophobia," and commends Dr. Baldwin's advice to apply a check to this mania.

Those who have observed the campaign against tuberculosis which is now being waged by certain portions of the medical profession, will hardly care to deny that it has resulted in a deplorable

hysteria, which has not done the country any good. Earnest men and women have been beguiled by specious arguments of humanitarianism into lending their aid to a publicity campaign that was ostensibly intended to warn the public against the ravages of the disease, but which has served only to spread in the thought and hearts of hundreds of thousands a paralyzing fear that never should have been created.

Members of state legislatures have been impressed in many instances by the dramatic and highly colored accounts of the dangers of tuberculosis, furnished by over-zealous advocates of radical repressive measures. This has sometimes resulted in proposals to appropriate large sums of the public money to build tuberculosis hospitals. Under the spur of what now proves to be an unwarranted fear, lawmakers have been urged to pledge the state to untold thousands of expenses, in order to treat all who might be thus afflicted.

It has even been proposed to enact legislation which would clearly be unconstitutional. It has been proposed to give to state boards of health unlimited authority to enter the home and forcibly remove tuberculosis patients to state hospitals, where compulsory treatment would be administered. All of which has been justified by the advocates of these drastic measures on the grounds that the danger of infection was so great as to demand such action.

Now that the medical profession has modified its view about tuberculosis and its menace to the public health as a transmissible disease, perhaps the revelation, or confession, whichever it may be, has come in time to save a good many heart aches and further spreading of the debilitating fear which has hitherto accompanied the publicity campaign. Perhaps also, the lawmakers, who have been stirred to unwarranted depths of benevolent desire to guard the public health, may conclude that great expenditures of the state money to protect citizens from a disease that has no serious infectious character would be poor economy, to say the least.

TUFTS HEAD ON SPEAKING TRIP

MEDFORD, Mass.—Acting President William L. Hooper of Tufts left here Thursday on a short trip through New York and Pennsylvania in the interests of the college.



Every Saturday Evening
the Filene Concert-Dinner
Eighth Floor Restaurant.

Added Today to the

Annual Coat Sale

Girls' Chinchilla Coats at \$5.95

Practical warm coats of heavy chinchilla, plain tailored, with deep pockets, wide three-piece buttoned-on belt, and convertible collar. Navy blue, brown and gray. Sizes for girls of six to fourteen.

The Misses' Coats in the Sale

are all new, warm and practical. Five dollars is the least saving, compared with mid-season prices.

Misses' Top Coats, at \$9.75.

Misses' Cut Chinchilla and Wool Plush Coats, at \$14.75.

Misses' Boucle and Chinchilla Coats, at \$12.50.

Misses' Guaranteed Raincoats, at \$5.95.

(FILLENE'S—FOURTH FLOOR)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

State Board Favors a Teaching Force Supply Policy

State Educators in Annual Report Also Point Out Need of General Standards of Normal School Aims and Practices

NEEDS ARE DISCUSSED

It is of the utmost importance that the State should formulate and follow a comprehensive policy designed to secure an adequate supply of well-equipped teachers for each branch of the public school service, asserts the State board of education in its annual report. The board goes on to say that at present, in some departments of public education, the demand for trained teachers is in excess of the supply; while in other departments the supply seems to exceed the demand.

The report discusses at length proposals as to policy. The board seeks to establish general standards of aims and practices for its normal schools; after this to allow each department to set its standards as may be made by individual schools as matters of conscious and purposeful policy.

A series of conferences with the principals and with the groups of teachers representing the various departments in the State normal schools have been called and conducted by the commissioner of education, Dr. David Snedden. In all these conferences the controlling purpose has been to define more clearly the aims and methods of the instruction and training now offered, and to outline and inaugurate plans for cooperation in increasing the efficiency of courses of training now offered.

The commissioner has held that when normal schools are engaged in similar work, as, for example, training teachers for the rural schools, these schools should unite in an effort to define the standards of such training.

A second purpose kept in view is the correlation of normal school training with educational practices in town and city schools. A third proposal relates to the more effective teaching of certain professional subjects.

There is serious question in the view of the board whether the course of instruction and training as now organized in the normal schools permits enough genuine self-activity and independent thought on the part of the students.

An additional proposition now receiving consideration relates to the provision of more adequate opportunities for professional study and general improvement on the part of normal school teachers. It would be sound public policy, the board says, to regard them at least as equally important to the general interests of education as any corresponding group of educators in college or other higher institutions of learning. It is desirable that legislation enabling the board to grant leave of absence on part pay to normal school teachers, should be enacted.

The systematic training for high school teachers becomes more urgent each year. It seems inexpedient, however, for Massachusetts to enter upon the work of maintaining an institution for training secondary school teachers until existing institutions shall have had full opportunity to show their capacity to deal with this problem.

It is now evident, the report states, that existing manual training schools and technical schools are not in a position to give satisfactory training to prospective trades and industrial teachers. It seems to the board impracticable to establish a separate training school for such teachers at this time but it proposes to establish, with State aid, evening classes wherein young mechanics and others can be prepared for the school. It proposes further to provide assistantships with small salaries in existing vocational schools, the holders to take special courses in methods of teaching and class management as well as give their assistance to the regular teachers.

If the state gives the board the necessary financial aid the latter means to establish such classes and assistantships in Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Lowell, and New Bedford.

The establishment of a separate normal school for men only probably would be one of the most profitable educational investments that Massachusetts could make at the present time, the trade asserts. The city of Worcester is recommended as a favorable location for such a school.

CLUB TO HAVE EDUCATION NIGHT

Aspects of public education will be considered at the annual meeting of the Boston Congregational Club Monday night by Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of public schools of Boston. Mr. Dyer will take for his topic, "Changes in Public Education Necessary to Meet the Needs and Conditions of Modern Life." The meeting will be held in the Ford building. New officers will be elected.

GOVERNOR WORKS FOR EDUCATION

BENNINGTON, Vt.—Governor Allen M. Fletcher and Mason S. Stone, state superintendent of education, who are touring the state for advanced educational ideas, spoke in high school hall here last night. Governor Fletcher and Mr. Stone are now in their third week of the campaign.

AIR TO BE COMMERCIALIZED

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—The extraction of nitrogen from the atmosphere for use as a fertilizer is proposed by capitalists who have obtained a concession for the use of Grand Falls, in Labrador.

ROUTE CHANGES IN SURFACE CARS TO BE INSTALLED

Increased Service Announced by Elevated and Articulated Cars for Grove Hall-Blue Hill Line

Commencing tomorrow the several changes of routes in the operation of surface lines, together with an increase of service on some other lines will go into effect on the Boston Elevated Railway Company.

On division I, Grove Hall-Blue Hill avenue line, several articulated cars have been installed. More will be put on in a few days. Beginning tonight this type of car will run in the night service between Adams square and Grove Hall. There are now 30 of these cars in operation on the elevated lines and 20 more have been ordered.

The line from Grove Hall to North station by Blue Hill street, as well as the line from Park street, Dorchester (and in the rush hours from Neponset), to the North station by Dudley and Hampden streets.

South Boston-Bay View line will now stop at Sojour square and the Union square-East Cambridge line will be run only as far as the South station.

Additional late trips will be run on the Woodlawn-Sullivan square line on week days and Sundays, leaving Woodlawn at 12:23 a. m. and between Forest street and Sullivan square via Fellows, leaving Forest street at 12:26 a. m.

PEACE PAGEANTS TO BE SUBJECT OF PEACE MEETING

Pageantry a the best means of popular education in peace and an international language in its relation to world peace are the subjects for discussion at the conference this afternoon at the rooms of the Massachusetts Peace Society, Beacon street, between Dr. James L. Tryon, secretary of the Massachusetts Peace Society and a committee consisting of Dr. D. O. S. Lowell, the Rev. Horace Dutton, George Winthrop Lee, Edward S. Payson and Robert A. Chandler.

Dr. Tryon in his lecture to the members of the Society of Colonial Wars at Young's hotel yesterday afternoon presented his idea of an international pageant as an appropriate celebration of the centennial of peace between Great Britain and the United States. He said that the celebration should be organized so broadly that it would appeal to all races and nationalities that go to make up the cosmopolitan citizenship of the United States. Dr. Tryon said that in this country are gathered representatives of nearly all the countries of the world. An international peace pageant in Boston should show what distinctive contribution every race has made towards the progress of the arts, the sciences, and the industries of peace, said Dr. Tryon.

GLOUCESTER BOY WINS IN TESTS FOR WEST POINT

WASHINGTON—Reports from the civil service commission which conducted examination of applicants for an appointment to the military academy at West Point held at Boston on Jan. 7, have been received by Congressman Gardner.

Fifteen boys from the sixth district entered the competition. The returns show that the following four came out at the top in the order named: Everett T. Brown, 2 Hodgkins street, Gloucester; mental, 82.38; physical, 100. Total, 182.38.

Ralph J. Bushee, 1 Kelley street, Newburyport; mental, 83.17; physical, 92.50. Total, 175.67.

Harold W. Blakeley, 16 Andrew street, Salem; mental, 74.38; physical, 95. Total, 169.38.

Carleton L. Perkins, 13 Parsons street, Newburyport; mental, 73.94; physical, 92.50. Total, 166.44.

Accordingly, Congressman Gardner has appointed Brown, whose general average was the highest, as principal to fill the existing vacancy, and Bushee and Blakeley, who stood second and third, respectively, as alternates.

MONTREAL FAIR INQUIRY TO START

MONTREAL—Next Wednesday afternoon M. E. Nicholls and B. A. McNabb, managing director and editor respectively of the Montreal Daily Mail, which has charged members of the legislative Assembly of the province of Quebec with accepting \$4850 to secure a charter for the Montreal Fair Association, will be summoned before that administrative organization.

BUILDERS HEAR 1-CENT POST TALK

Charles Williams Burrows, president of the National One Cent Letter Postage Association, who has been addressing many associations around Boston, spoke before the Master Builders Association at its regular monthly meeting and luncheon at noon today.

HAWAIIAN FORESTER NAMED

HONOLULU—Governor Pinkham has reappointed W. M. Giffard, president of the board of agriculture and forestry, says the Star-Bulletin.

ROTARY CLUB MEN OF MANY STATES INSPECT EXHIBIT

Visitors Are Guests of Boston Club at Special Products Display in Horticultural Hall

Visiting presidents and members of rotary clubs of Missouri, Ohio, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts are guests of the Boston Rotary Club today at Horticultural hall. Russell F. Greiner, president of the International Association of Rotary Clubs from Kansas City; Frank L. Mulholland, vice-president of the Toledo club; Archibald Klumph, president of the Cleveland club; John A. Dolan, president of the New York city club; John V. Cameron, president of the Rhode Island club; Edward B. Moore, president of the Worcester club, and others were entertained by Boston members at a dinner at the Hotel Nottingham last night.

Lester B. Winchenbaugh, president of the Boston Club, as toastmaster introduced as speakers Messrs. Greiner, Mulholland, Cameron and Klumph. Lieut. W. J. Keville of the eighth infantry represented Governor Walsh.

President Greiner opened the commercial exhibit of products manufactured or sold by members of the club at Horticultural hall following the dinner.

Among the visitors are also Thomas A. DeVilliers, chairman of the good roads committee of the Toledo club; Philip Curtis of Hartford, Edward P. Small, secretary of the Providence club; H. B. Simons, secretary; N. J. Lavigne, Jr., R. F. Blackmer and F. L. Powers of the Worcester club.

SAMUEL M'CALL HONORED GUEST OF CITY CLUB

Samuel W. McCall was honored at a dinner given him by the Boston City Club last night. Several hundred members welcomed him, and speakers named him for the federal reserve board and emphasized his qualifications for Governor. His return to private affairs was talked of as merely a vacation, and it was said the country or the state would soon call him again to its service.

Samuel J. Elder presided, and the other speakers were Judge Thomas P. Riley, First Assistant Attorney-General W. T. A. Fitzgerald, Daniel J. Kiley, J. Mitchell Galvin and former Attorney-General James W. Swift.

Speaking of his experiences in Washington, Mr. McCall said he would first like to contrast the legislative methods of Congress with those of Massachusetts Legislature in which he served three years before he went to Congress. In the Massachusetts House of Representatives all bills were referred to committees where they were thrashed out and reported back to the House with comments. In Washington all bills were also referred to committees, but there the similarity ended, for in Washington the committee had the power or discretion to pigeon-hole bills and only report those they saw fit to report which is a small proportion of those introduced. The Massachusetts method impressed him as the better method but he said there was a good reason for the Washington method.

WOMAN'S CITY CLUB PLANS FOR MORE MEMBERS

Selection of an emblem or pin to be worn by members and stickers to be used on all correspondence was decided on by the membership campaign committee of the Woman's City Club last night at its meeting at 20 Chalmers street, where plans were discussed for increasing the membership of 1200 by more than 3000 so as to bring it up to more than 4000 before March 1. Mrs. Katherine T. Dodge, chairman of the committee, presided.

Addresses were made by Mrs. James J. Storror, Miss Josephine A. Bruerton, Miss Alice Grady, Mrs. Myra B. Lord, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird and Mrs. Mary Schenck Woodman. Two of the members, Miss Frances Elder and Mrs. Maria L. Park, were named as a committee to obtain speakers from the club membership who will visit the different women's clubs and other organizations and explain the objects of the club.

MR. ANGELL TO BEGIN TOUR HERE

Norman Angell of the Garton Peace Foundation, London, who is expected in Boston Feb. 14 to speak before the recently organized Federation of International Policy Clubs at Harvard, will make a "three months speaking trip" through the United States, going to the Pacific coast. His trip is being arranged by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon street, Boston, and the American Association for International Conciliation in New York.

SHEPARD GIVE FREE MEALS

NEW YORK—Mrs. Finley Shepard, formerly Miss Helen Gould, and Mr. Shepard gave 400 men a special meal at the Bovey mission today.

INDEPENDENT PHONE TO SELL

The Winnepesaukee Telephone Company will be sold out to the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company soon, it is said here.

WELLESLEY HILLS WOMEN PRESENT INDOOR PAGEANT

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Even greater enthusiasm and success attended the public performance of "The Tree in Wellesley," the indoor pageant given by the Wellesley Hills Women's Club in the Maugus Club house last night, than was manifested at the private performance on Wednesday afternoon.

Both audience and club members felt that much credit was due to the originator and director of the dances, Mrs.



MRS. ANNA EASTMAN FROST
Originator of "The Tree in Wellesley"

Anna Eastman Frost, who received much applause for her two solo dances, "The Wild Rose" and "The Silver Birch."

Mrs. Isabelle Fiske Conant, author of the lines and episodes, and a member of the club, succeeded in including in the four episodes of the pageant the most significant and artistic features in the historical development of the town, and the cast, of over 100, in costume, pantomime and dancing, carried out her conception to the full.

NEW ENGLAND MEN ARE NOMINATED TO FILL POSTAL PLACES

WASHINGTON—New England states were represented largely in nominations for postmaster which President Wilson sent to the Senate Thursday. Joseph Metras of Southbridge, Michael W. Nynes of Wayland, and Richard M. Raymond of Framingham were the Massachusetts nominations. Former Gov. F. W. Plaisted was nominated as postmaster at Augusta, Me.; John S. Williams at Guilford, Fred E. Mathews at Warren and Howard E. Perkins at Sanford.

The New Hampshire postmasters nominated were: Patrick J. Smith, Berlin; John W. Drew, Colebrook; George E. Noyes, Gorham; Napoleon J. Dyer, Laconia; H. W. Bailey, Lancaster; Charles A. Morse, Newmarket; Russell G. Graves, Walpole; James R. Kelly, Wilton; James F. Leonard, Woodsville.

Connecticut postmasters named were Philip Troup, New Haven; Albert L. Lamb, West Hartford.

COMMANDERY IS HOST TO FRIENDS

Two hundred and fifty members and friends of the Joseph Warren Commandery, Knights Templars, attended the entertainment last night given in the Roxbury Masonic apartments on Warren street.

Among the visitors from the other commanderies there were present Isaac Chase, grand captain of the guard; Frederick G. Graves, eminent commander; Joseph T. Paul, generalissimo of Boston commandery; Edward E. Jameson, eminent commander; William M. Farrington, generalissimo; Almon B. Cilley, captain-general of De Molay commandery; Eldon A. Clark, eminent commander of St. Omer commandery, and Fred J. Boynton of Pilgrim commandery.

LAWRENCE BILLS MAY SHOW GAINS

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Running expenses of this city for 1914, it is expected, will show material increase over those of either 1912 or 1913, the two years under the commission form of government. Mayor Scanlon, as the director of finance, may, with the authority a new law gives him to limit appropriations, block such a move, the council having the authority to reduce and raise the expenses.

In preparation for the budget meeting when the municipal council will make appropriations for the year, the departments are engaged in making their estimates ready.

CHARLES LARNED ESTATE \$605,895

Charles Larned, late a resident of the Commonwealth hotel, Boston, and a real estate operator in Boston, left property valued at \$605,895, according to an inventory filed at the Suffolk probate today.

SECLUSION IS AGAIN SOUGHT BY MR. CURLEY

Mayor-Elect Returns to Boston From Conference With Former Senator W. Murray Crane and Then Goes Away Again

PREPARES INAUGURAL

Mayor-elect James M. Curley who, accompanied by Mrs. Curley, went to Pittsfield a few days ago to confer with former Senator W. Murray Crane on how to bring big industries to Boston and to discuss the reorganization of the Boston & Maine railroad, and also to find seclusion in which to write his inaugural address, to be delivered in Faneuil hall Tuesday, left last night without leaving an address. It is expected, however, as the address is almost completed, that the mayor-elect will return to this city in a few days.

According to reports received here, Mayor-elect Curley thinks there is too much time and money spent developing the esthetic qualities of the city to the neglect and detriment of its industries. Attention is called to the expenditure of \$30,000,000 in the last 10 years in parks and recreation grounds while only \$3,000,000 has been spent for the development of the waterfront. Mr. Curley made no mention of appraisers' stores.

Among other things which are to constitute a strictly business administration promised by the mayor-elect is the establishment of a bureau to investigate the reasons why big industries do not come to Boston.

It is thought that at the meeting of the Democratic city committee to be held in Faneuil hall Thursday night, Francis I. Daly will be chosen lead of the organization to succeed Joseph A. Maynard. This would be virtually handing the organization to the mayor-elect and there is still a question whether the new mayor will welcome Greeks bearing gifts.

CHAS. F. MURPHY DENIES SULZER STORY AT INQUIRY

NEW YORK—Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, referred briefly Thursday to former Governor Sulzer's testimony in the special highway inquiry.

"I did not see Senator O'Gorman from the time Mr. Sulzer was nominated until March 6," Mr. Murphy declared. That date was three days after the luncheon during which, Mr. Sulzer testified, Senator O'Gorman told him of his (O'Gorman's) visit to Mr. Murphy.

A grand jury investigation was begun Thursday into the story told under oath by William Sulzer that Charles F. Murphy sent a messenger to him during the trial of the impeachment charges against him, as Governor, and offered to call off the trial if Sulzer would quit his investigation into state departments.

COLORADO WOMEN ADOPT PROTEST

TRINIDAD, Cal.—Meeting to form a new branch of the Women's Voting Association of Southern Colorado, Thursday, the session drafted a telegram to be sent to President Wilson protesting against the military arrest and holding of "Mother" Jones.

Nineteen persons, including seven women, are under arrest as the result of street disorder which took place after an authorized parade of the wives and children of striking coal miners.

STATE LIBRARY CLUB DINES

Dinner, following an informal reception at the Exchange Club, Boston, last night, closed the winter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club. The president, Drew B. Hall, librarian at Somerville, presided. A reading of "Dolly Reforming Herself" was given by Christopher W. Kidder.

MR. WILSON OPENS WATER PLANT

WASHINGTON—While E. O. Wood, Democratic national committeeman from Michigan, complimented the President of the United States, Mr. Wilson pressed a telegraph key on Thursday which opened a large municipal filtration plant at Flint, Mich.

PASTOR TO CHANGE POSTS

WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—On Feb. 1 the Rev. Dempster Dudley Gorton, who leaves the Original Congregational church of Wrentham, will come to the First Congregational church here to take up his new duties.

LECTURE WILL BE ON EGYPT

L. Earl Rowe, head of the Rhode Island School of Design in Providence, will lecture on Egypt at the High School of Practical Arts this afternoon. Some of the slides to be used he prepared himself on his recent excavation trip in Egypt.

MILITIAMEN TALK EFFICIENCY

Sixty members of the Massachusetts National Guard Association assembled in the American house last night and exchanged opinions and discussed what action should be taken to increase the efficiency of the militia.

NEW REGISTRAR OF VOTERS NAMED IN SOMERVILLE

Charles L. Shea Succeeds Hold-over Official in Large List of Offices Refilled

Charles L. Shea for one of the registrars of voters was the only new appointment made by Mayor Zebadiah E. Cliff in the list sent to the Somerville aldermen last night. There were 200 minor reappointments and several nominations for membership on various boards. Mr. Shea takes the place of Charles P. Lincoln whose term expired last year but was held over.

Among reappointments made by Mayor Cliff were those of City Solicitor Frank W. Kaan, Albert W. Edmonds, an overseer of the poor, Dr. Wesley T. Lee for one year and John A. Blaser for two years, members of the board of health, George E. Elliott and Harry Van Idersdine, assessors.

Alderman Hillson submitted an ordinance, authorizing the chief of police, subject to the approval of the mayor, to employ four men outside of the department to act as patrol drivers or clerks.

TROLLEY LINES OF NEW HAVEN SEEK IMMUNITY

WASHINGTON—Representatives of the New Haven's New England trolley lines appeared today at a hearing before the Stevens sub-committee of the House interstate commerce committee to urge that these electric lines be exempted from the provisions of whatever railroad safety legislation is recommended.

The bill of Representative B. B. Stevens of New Hampshire, to give the interstate commerce commission control over equipment and operation of all interstate railroads, is under consideration. The electric lines maintain that they cannot stand the expense of steel cars, block signals and other safety devices.

Samuel Perry, Washington attorney and assistant to the vice-president of the New Haven road, appeared for the Connecticut company and A. E. Potter, president of the Rhode Island company, appeared for that company.

LEAGUE HEARS INVESTING ADVICE

BRUNSWICK, Me.—President William De Witt Hyde of Bowdoin College gave an address on "Tips for the Small Investor" at the annual meeting today, of the Maine League of Loan and Building Associations.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, George W. Hanson of Sanford; vice-president, Capt. Edward A. Butler of Rockland; secretary-treasurer, Harry F. Thompson of Brunswick.

MAINE CANDIDATE IN FIELD

PORTLAND, Me.—A virtual announcement was made Thursday that Col. Frederick Hale, a son of former Senator Eugene Hale, will be a candidate for Representative to Congress from the first Maine district to succeed Congressman Asher C. Hinds.

PROVIDENCE PLANS PAVING

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A resolution requesting the authority of the General Assembly for the city to hire \$500,000 for projected permanent highway paving work will be presented in the common council Feb. 2.

GOV. MANN MAY ASK WILL RETURN

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia Senate Thursday passed a bill calling upon Governor Mann to request J. P. Morgan of New York to return the will of Martha Washington.

HOUSE REJECTS SUFFRAGE

JACKSON, Miss.—The lower House of the Mississippi Legislature has defeated a resolution to amend the constitution to give full suffrage to women.

FIRE ON WEST BOSTON BRIDGE

Fire on the West Boston bridge, caused by short-circuiting of wires, today held up persons riding to work on the subway for nearly an hour.

DIRECTORY OF Manufacturing and Wholesale Firms

BOOKBINDERS
EDITION AND MISCELLANEOUS
Dudley & Hodge, 299 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

BOOK-PAPE MANUFACTURERS
Tilston & Hollingsworth Co., 49 Federal St., Boston.

BUILDING CONTRACTORS
Whitcomb & Kavanaugh Co., 6 Beacon St., Boston.

ENGRAVING, DESIGNING, HALF-TONE AND ETCHING
Franklin Engraving Co., 290 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

ELECTROTYPERS
Dickinson Electrotypes Foundry, 270 Congress St., Boston.

INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS
Hinchley & Woods, 22 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

LEATHER GOODS—WHOLESALE
Bristol Patent Leather Co., Patent Calf and Kid, Philadelphia—Bristol, Pa.—Boston.

KEYSTONE LEATHER CO. Glazed and Dull Kid, Philadelphia—Boston—London.

COOPERATION ASKED FOR BY LABOR BOARD

Labor and Industries Commission Tells How Laws May Be Enforced Better When Understanding Is Had With All

IT RECOMMENDS LAWS

Cooperation with the employer of labor in the enforcement of the labor laws is a point featured prominently in the first annual report of the state board of labor and industries, filed with the Legislature late yesterday.

Relative to this, the report says in part:

"The board is thoroughly convinced that uniform, complete and efficient law enforcement can be secured only through the cooperation of the employers and employees of the commonwealth. Employers may be expected to cooperate only if given careful and impartial consideration by the agents of the board. The board of labor and industries believes that prosecution should, for the present, be undertaken only when employers decline or neglect to obey the laws of the commonwealth."

The report states that the board has adopted the policy of investigating every complaint referred to it, whether such complaint be written or oral and whether authenticated or anonymous. Many anonymous complaints, however, are found to be either without foundation or based upon misunderstanding on the part of the complainant, as to the scope of the law. In such cases it is obviously impossible to inform the complainant why the conditions complained of are not remedied. For this reason the board urges all complainants to make themselves known to the board.

Among the recommendations contained in the report are the following:

That employers be held responsible for the acts of agents or sub-contractors who advertise for help during times of industrial disturbance.

That the law that employees in factories and workshops be allowed time for meals, be extended to all industrial establishments.

That the law requiring the weekly payment of wages extended to all industrial establishments whether incorporated or not.

That the board be given authority to place in industrial establishments placards or posters in explanation of the labor laws of the commonwealth.

That a penalty be provided for injuring or defiling sanitary appliances in industrial establishments.

That the board be given authority to establish reasonable standards of lighting, ventilation and cleanliness in industrial establishments.

That the statute requiring a license for the use of premises in which articles of wearing apparel are manufactured, repaired, altered or finished, be extended to include all premises in which any garments or articles of any description are in any way adapted for sale.

The report of the board states that a special investigation of the "child labor" act, so-called, is being made and that the facts and comment thereon will be submitted to the Legislature later.

Channing Smith of Leicester, one of the members of the board, dissents from that part of the report and files a minority report in which he criticizes the "child labor" act.

GROUP HAS \$7000 BALANCE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—In its final report, soon to be filed with council, the municipal building commission, which superintended the erection of the city's \$2,000,000 group, will turn back \$7000, the unspent part of the total appropriation for the group.

SPEAKERS MUST GET LICENSES

CLAREMONT, N. H.—The Claremont selectmen passed an ordinance yesterday forbidding any person to speak in the street, any lot, or in any public hall without a license or permit. This may prevent John L. Leithner, a labor organizer, from continuing his campaign.

DIRECTORY OF Manufacturing and Wholesale Firms

PAPER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENT
The Arnold Roberts Co., 180 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

PAPER DEALERS (Wholesale)
Ray State Paper Co., 327-329 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

Publication Sales Bill Is Being Heard

Legal Affairs Committee Starts to Inquire Into Measure Intended to Prevent Monopoly in Handling of Publications

ARGUMENTS ARE MADE

There was a room full of interested spectators in room 249 at the State House today at the hearing by the committee on legal affairs on House bill 229 to prevent monopolization in the sale of newspapers and periodicals. Although House bill 229 was not scheduled for a hearing the committee also allowed the speakers to express their opinion on that measure.

House bill 229 provides that a fixed price for a Sunday newspaper shall be printed on the paper and the paper shall not be sold by any dealer at an excess price.

Councilor James A. Watson of Boston spoke in favor of the bill to prevent local monopolization but said he was opposed to the bill for fixed price.

Ralph S. Bauer of Lynn, treasurer and general manager of the North Shore News Company said that House bill 229 was fully covered in the anti-monopoly law of 1911.

He said that the policy of allowing local dealers to handle the newspapers in their respective communities was for the good of the service as it practically guaranteed an opportunity for anybody to be field to get a newspaper. Such a news dealer is an agent and he is held responsible by the newspaper publisher for the delivery of the paper in his section. Mr. Bauer said that if you allow a number of dealers to handle papers in communities the service is apt to be not so regular.

Representative Edouard K. Bowser of Wakefield, also spoke in opposition to House bill 229, saying that in his opinion it would not result in so good service to the public.

The rules committee refused to admit the petition of Herbert F. Keith for the purchase by the state of the Boston & Maine stock now in the possession of the Boston & Maine Holding Company.

The committee will report favorably today, it is expected, on the admission of the petition of Representative Gilman of Hyde Park relative to the lease of the Bay State railway tracks in Hyde Park to the Boston Elevated.

The House yesterday rejected the bill to allow damages to those whose clothes or premises were injured by the use of oil for dust-laying purposes on the highways of the state.

Representative McGue of Lynn, who has acted as counsel for Thomas H. Brennan of Natick, Democrat, in the contest for the seat in the House from the sixth Middlesex district, says that he is going to carry the contest to the floor of the House. The report of the elections committee, favoring a vote of 4 to 3 the seating of William J. Napien of Natick, Republican, may be made to the House today.

It is planned to have photographed copies of nine contested ballots presented to each House member before the vote is taken on accepting the report.

Representative Haines of Medford withdrew his petition that the Boston Elevated be authorized to use the tracks of the Boston & Maine railroad between Boston and Everett.

Although the rules committee has voted to recommend not admitting the resolution of Representative Niland of Boston requesting Congress not to permit the railroads of the country to raise freight rates, two members of the committee, Representative Tague of Charleston and Webster of Roxford, dissent and may contest the question when the report comes up for debate.

Again yesterday the Senate devoted most of its time to the reading of petitions for legislation.

In the Senate Chief Justice Bolster's bill to give the appellate division of the Boston municipal court the same powers as are given the supreme court was advanced to a third reading.

STATE FUNDS FOR SCHOOL PLEADED

Judge Joseph J. Corbett, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, spoke before the legislative committee on education late yesterday in favor of Mayor Fitzgerald's bill for a state grant to aid Boston in maintaining the Boston normal school.

It was said by Judge Corbett that Boston's share of the expense of maintaining the state normal schools amounts to nearly one third of the total. In view of this fact he did not consider it fair that Boston should also bear the entire expense of carrying on its city normal school.

BRIDGE ADVANCED FOR HARBOR VIEW

The public service commission held a hearing this morning on petition of Representatives Thomas A. Niland and William F. Doyle of East Boston for a foot bridge over the tracks of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn, near the Harbor View station, at approximately the location of the old Short street grade crossing. Mr. Niland promised to secure free right of way. Chairman Macleod said that since all parties were agreed, there was nothing for the board to do except approve the plans when ready.

GOVERNOR LAYS CORNERSTONE
KEENE, N. H.—Gov. Samuel D. Felker laid the cornerstone of the new normal school building here Thursday afternoon.

MR. CAPLET TO LEAD MUSIC OF "MEISTERSINGER" PRODUCTION

Directing the music of "Meistersinger" a composer, he admitted, was wholly Gallic, but not so his bias as an interpreter.

In "Meistersinger," Mr. Caplet noted, "is to be found the reunion of everything in operatic art. There is drama, principally, of course, comedy; there is song, and there is orchestral comment. There exists no musical architecture of firmer design, no vocal characterization of stronger line or of more effective color. The sentimental and intellectual center of the drama is Hans Sachs, who, as a character, stands alone in opera. On the every-day side of his life he is a most human figure, while on the emotional side he is exalted and without an equal in lyric drama. Sachs is the axis of "Meistersinger," about which the romance of Walther and Eva turns. The hero and heroine of the piece are as children who trudge along with him, each holding one of his hands."

Mr. Caplet said that he hoped the public would not find the opera too long, and that everybody who attended would stay to the close to hear the choral glorification of the civic virtues of old Nuremberg. "It is the most splendid part of the work," he concluded; "and the company sings it and the orchestra plays it beautifully."



(Photo reproduced by permission of Boston Opera Company)
French-trained musician to interpret Wagner

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Transfers in coast artillery corps: Capt. E. T. Weisel, one hundred and forty-first to ninth company; Capt. C. E. Wiggin, from ninth to one hundred and forty-first company.

Promotions in infantry: A. W. Brewster, major to lieutenant-colonel, assigned; J. Howard, captain nineteenth infantry to major twenty-second infantry; W. H. Patterson, first lieutenant twelfth infantry to captain in same; L. J. Mygatt, first lieutenant to captain, assigned; E. M. Norton, first lieutenant twentieth infantry to captain, assigned; S. W. Scofield, second lieutenant first infantry to first lieutenant in same; B. R. Butler, second lieutenant third infantry to first lieutenant in same; E. E. Lewis, second lieutenant twenty-fifth infantry to first lieutenant second infantry; P. A. Larned, second lieutenant twenty-fifth infantry to first lieutenant, assigned.

Capt. W. E. Hunt, Q. M. C., to charge of construction at Ft. Bliss, Tex., relieving Capt. A. P. Watts.

Capt. M. C. Mumma, fourteenth cavalry to eighth cavalry and sail April 5 for Manila.

Orders Jan. 14 as to Capt. J. T. Conrad, third cavalry, revoked.

Capt. P. Powers, eleventh infantry, to navy hospital, Hot Springs.

Capt. H. J. Price, twenty-third infantry, to Walter Reed hospital, D. C.

Navy Orders

Lieut. R. L. Canaga, from naval proving grounds, Indian Head, Md., to command the Alert.

Lieut. J. V. Ogan, from command the Alert to command the K-7.

Lieut. (junior grade) H. T. Markland, from Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to Bethlehem Steel Company, South Bethlehem, Pa.

Lieut. (junior grade) J. W. Lewis, to command the C-1.

Ensign D. J. Friedell, from the Severn to command the C-1.

Ensign R. H. Davis, resignation accepted, to take effect Jan. 23, 1914.

Assistant Dental Surgeons J. R. Barber and D. J. Alexander, commissioned.

Boatswain J. A. Pierce, from receiving ship Puget Sound, Wash., to the Albany.

Boatswain W. A. Martin, from receiving ship Philadelphia to the Illinois.

Boatswain R. K. Madill, from the Constellation to the Massachusetts.

Boatswain W. T. Shaw, from receiving ship, Mare Island, Cal., to the Jupiter.

Boatswain W. R. Spear, from receiving ship Philadelphia to the Indiana.

Gunner Anthony Prastia, to connection fitting out the New York and on board when commissioned.

Gunner J. O. Johnson, to the Reina Mercedes.

Revenue Cutter Orders

Leaves: First Lieut. of Engrs. J. L. Poyd, 30 days; First Lieut. L. T. Cutter,

30 days extension; First Lieut. W. A. O'Malley, 30 days extension; First Lieut. of Engrs. L. C. Farwell, 30 days extension; Third Lieut. J. M. Triok, Jr., 30 days; Second Lieut. L. L. Bennett, 16 days; First Lieut. J. A. Agler, 60 days.

Movements of Vessels
The Wilmington arrived at Swatow. The Rainbow arrived at Manila.

The Hannibal arrived at Cape Gracias a Dios.

The Glacier arrived at San Francisco. The Mississippi arrived at Pensacola.

The Caesar arrived at Norfolk. The Iroquois arrived at San Diego.

The Jason arrived at Guantanamo. The Nashville, from Port au Prince to Cape Haytien.

The Nereus, from Veracruz to Hampton roads.

The Orion, from Pensacola to Guantanamo.

The Eagle, from Gonaives to Guantanamo.

The Iris, from San Francisco to San Diego.

The Minnesota, from Cristobal to Veracruz.

The Parker, from Delaware Breakwater to Newport.

The Lebanon, from Guantanamo to Puerto Real channel, Cuba.

The H-3 assigned to duty second division Pacific torpedo flotilla.

The Parker arrives in Newport today from Philadelphia to take on torpedo outfit. She will leave Newport this afternoon for Culebra to join the flotilla.

GOLDEN RULE IN TAXATION IS PLEA

MANCHESTER, N. H.—That assessors and selectmen, in placing a valuation upon property, should furnish an example of unselfishness and honesty by assessing their own property at its true value, and thereby establish an equitable basis for arriving at the true value of the property of others, was the declaration of State Senator John C. Hutchins of Stratford, in an address Thursday before the third annual conference of the Association of New Hampshire Assessors in city hall.

AMES BUILDING NOT HIGHEST NOW

No longer does the Ames building hold the record as the highest structure in Boston. Structural steel workers on the new Boston custom house tower have carried the framework about 220 feet above the ground, four feet higher than the Ames building.

At its present stage the tower is framed as far as the fourteenth story. When completed it will rise to an elevation of 502 feet, four times the city building limit.

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MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

REALISM

His painting—he called it "A Country Way"—He had done with a skill so trusty, They had to put oil on it every day To keep it from growing dusty.

OUTGROWN

The auto now are built so well That jesters must, alack! Forego that joke they used to tell About folks walking back.

With the National, American and Federal leagues on the diamond this coming season, a proposition to have the business day, in the league cities, end at about the hour the baseball game begins, might find many ardent supporters among the "fans." While others are complaining that baseball is interfering with business, they are quick to resent any interference on the part of business with baseball.

ATTRACTION

We speak of "choosing friends," but, oh, We do not win them thus; We're drawn toward them because, we know, Our friends are choosing us.

QUICK LUNCH

"Waiter, can I have a beefsteak served right away?" "Yes, sir." "How long will it be?" "Well, I can't say exactly, but you won't think it any too long when you see it."

GOOD ADVICE

Of Lincoln's sayings, what can better, Than this his wisdom prove: "When you have written a wrathful letter— Put it in the stove."

MUSIC

Miss Ruth Deyo, pianist, gave her first recital in Boston in Jordan hall yesterday afternoon before an audience that was enthusiastically appreciative of her playing. Her program was as follows: Toccata, C minor, Bach; novelette, op. 21, No. 2, arabesque, op. 18, fantasia, op. 17, Schumann; barcarolle, nocturne, op. 48, No. 1, mazurka, op. 6, No. 1, scherzo, op. 39, Chopin. Miss Deyo is at her best in the lyrical passages, bringing out their beauty with delicacy and sincerity. She is never affected. Her interpretations are always intelligent but in the heroic numbers she is more powerful and tempestuous than musical. Her touch in these is remarkable for its firm decision. She was at her best in Chopin's nocturne and mazurka.

LONGY CLUB PLAYS

Introducing into its repertoire a work by E. Flamant, the Longy Club of wind instrument players gave its second concert in Jordan hall on Thursday evening before an enthusiastic house. The program was as follows: Flamant, fantasy and fugue for flute, oboe, English horn, clarinet, bassoon and horn; Maquarre, three romantic pieces for flute, oboe, clarinet and bassoons; D'Indy, fantasy on popular themes for oboe and piano; Dvorak, serenade, op. 44, for wind instruments, "cello and double bass. The players comprised Messrs. Maquarre, Longy, Lenon, Grisez, Minart, Hain, Lorbeer, Sadopy, Mosbach, Keller, Huber and Miersch, who are all members of the Boston Symphony orchestra, and Alfred de Voto, pianist.

The playing of the Flamant piece was not sufficient to raise the concert to the dignity of a novel occasion. The work is an admirably constructed example of wood choir scoring and of free composition. Perfectly transparent in its coloring, logical, but not academic, in its thematic handling, spontaneously cheerful in its attitude, it is worthy of room in the Longy library. All the works the club plays are little meditations on common and unpractical aspects of life; they are clever developments of poetic conceits. As pictures they are always a few degrees remote from the actual world, yet they manage to comment pointedly on men and their doings.

The social scene that all the romances, fantasies and serenades of the wood choir repertoire describes is one of people meeting in holiday mood and conversing lightly but getting closely acquainted. There is quick exchange of idea among the instruments in these compositions; but the idea is serious only by implication, and there is never such a thing as argument or discussion of affairs in the large. If a composer were to set about expressing the feelings of an epoch that had undergone economic revolution or of a nation that had asserted its maritime supremacy, he would not make use of the wood-wind form of writing. A people would never do its boasting through music of this sort.

MALDEN WOMAN'S LEAGUE TO MEET

Directors of the Malden Woman's Civic League recently organized under the direction of Mrs. Ralph M. Kirtland, meet this afternoon at the home of the president, Mrs. Kirtland, 49 Pierce street, to discuss the bylaws, membership, and plan for the work of the league.

The league is formed by women of Malden who worked for the election of Mrs. Emma Latimer Fall to the school committee in December.

SALEM ADVANCES PAY ALLOWANCES OF CITY LABORERS

SALEM, Mass.—While the city council increased the pay of city laborers from \$2.40 to \$2.50 at its meeting today it tabled a wholesale application for advances from other departments, including Lieut. Edwin W. Dennis and Inspector Gideon Pelletier of the police department who both sought \$1300 instead of \$1050 they are now receiving. With the raise from \$2.75 to \$3 a day for policemen, the lieutenant and inspector have smaller salaries.

Patrick J. Lehan, city marshal, who now receives \$1500 asked an advance to \$1800. He said that the salary of the city marshal had not been increased for 30 years.

Call firemen asked for an increase from \$150 to \$200 a year and the permanent firemen asked an advance from \$2.75 to \$3 a day.

Orders were put in on petition of the Bay State Street Railway Company to consider the advisability of extending the car lines to the Castle hill district, also for a decrease in the price of electricity and gas. A new police ordinance was introduced which would replace the assistant city marshal by two police sergeants.

FRAGMENT FROM TEMPLE IS GIVEN MALDEN MASONS

Tabernacle chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Malden, has received a piece of one of the pillars of King Solomon's temple, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Thursday, were presented to the chapter by Thomas L. Whalen and was given to him by John Kettell Hall, the author of many Masonic books and a past high priest of St. Pauls Royal Arch chapter.

In presenting the keystone to the chapter, Mr. Whalen said:

"This keystone, a piece of one of the pillars of King Solomon's temple, was made from a fragment broken off of one of the 1453 pillars by J. V. C. Smith, who, after his term of office as mayor of Boston in 1854, visited the Holy Land. Upon visiting Jerusalem he was shown the temple and broke off a small fragment. On returning to America in 1860 he caused to be made from this small piece of marble, two keystones. One he presented to St. Pauls chapter, which has always been kept in its care. The other he presented to John K. Hall, who was high priest of the chapter at that time.

DRY GOODS MEN MEET; LOOK FOR GOOD BUSINESS

NEW YORK—Opening sessions of the tenth annual convention of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Thursday, were characterized by expressions of confidence in the future and a belief in the necessity for the continuance of the jobber under existing economic conditions of the trade. Prominent jobbers from all sections of the country were present, and all seemed agreed that with the tariff and currency questions settled, and the railroad rate increase soon to be disposed of, the way is clear for good business. Today officers will be elected.

John S. Lawrence of the Ipswich Company, manufacturers of hosiery, Boston, read a paper on "Efficiency and the Cost of Doing Business." An exhibition of the efficacy of the so-called "Omaha Idea" in the selling of goods by photographs was made by Thomas C. Byrne of the Byrne & Hammer Dry Goods Company, Omaha.

EASTERN STAR OF READING INSTALLS

READING, Mass.—Mrs. Grace L. Twombly, P. M., assisted by Mrs. Ida A. Young as marshal, Edgar O. Dewey as patron and Mrs. Ada L. Holden as chaplain, installed these officers last night for Priscilla chapter, Order of Eastern Star; worthy matron, Mrs. Evelyn J. Tibbets; worthy patron, Mrs. Edna Ellison; secretary, Mrs. Susan R. Tattle; treasurer, Mrs. Mary L. Nesmith; conductress, Mrs. Vera Young; chaplain, Mrs. Ursula Bancroft; marshal, Mrs. Christine M. Cox, P. M.; organist, Lemuel W. Allen; Ada, Miss Mildred Tuttle; Esther, Miss Mabel Strout; Ruth, Mrs. H. Raymond Johnson; Martha, Miss Laura Barr; Electa, Miss Winnifred Hanna; warder, Mrs. Emma Burgess; sentinel, R. Scott Burgess.

EARL KINTORE TO BE SCOTS' GUEST

Earl Kintore is to be one of the chief guests at the Burns anniversary celebration in Mechanics building tonight, under the auspices of the Boston Celtic Club. The speakers include state and city officials.

During the early evening Scottish songs will be rendered by a number of talented artists, including Miss Jessie MacLachlan of Glasgow and Miss Florence Melvor Craig of Toronto. Miss MacLachlan is one of the most famous soloists of Scotland, and she will render several selections in Gaelic.

The New Express Rates

Effective February 1, 1914

In conformity with the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission

The following table is illustrative of some of the differences between the new and old rates

Between BOSTON, MASS. and the following points:	5 lbs.		10 lbs.		20 lbs.	
	Express Insured	Old Rates	Express Insured	Old Rates	Express Insured	Old Rates
New York, N.Y.	.24	.40	.28	.45	.36	.50
Chicago, Ill.	.31	.60	.43	.75	.66	1.00
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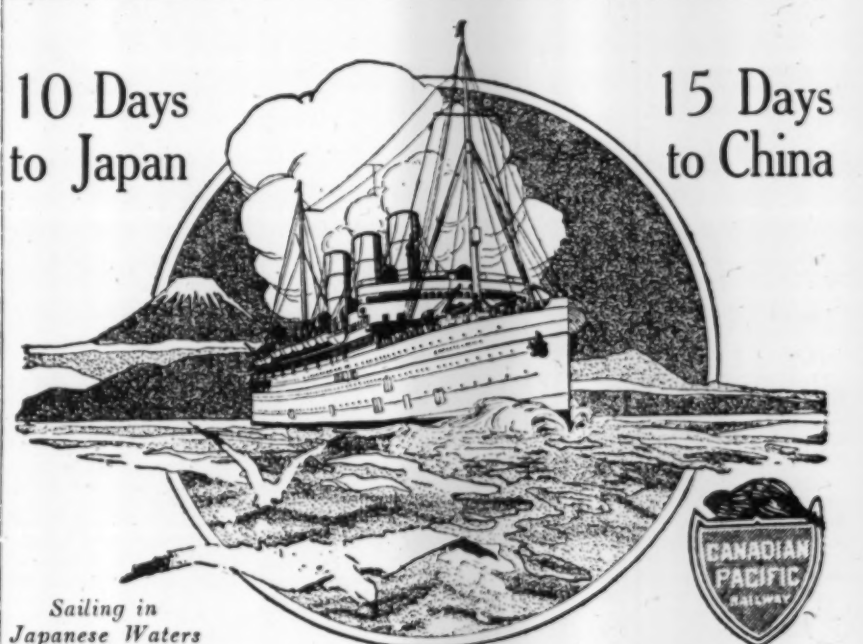
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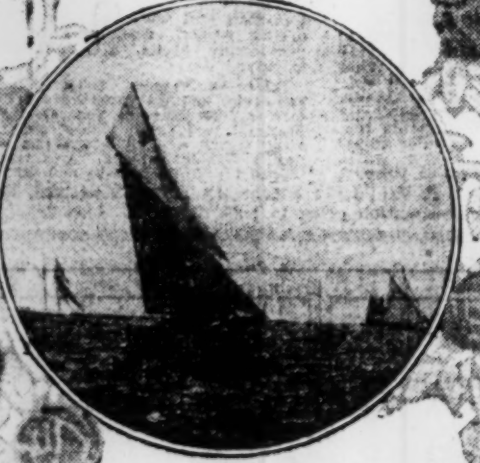
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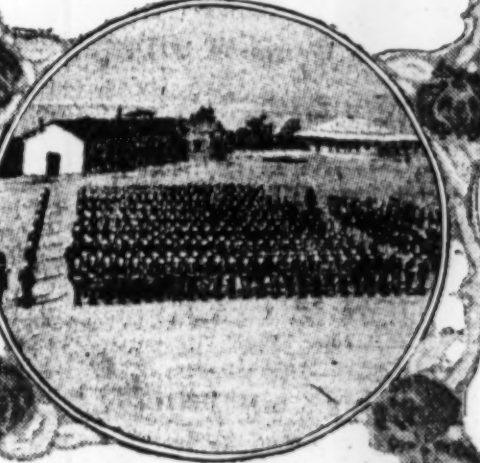
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MINERS IN FAVOR OF ORGANIZING A LABOR PARTY

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—After discussing the subject several hours, the convention of the United Mine Workers of America adopted a resolution Thursday declaring that the time had arrived "owing to the present economic conditions and the machinations of the in-

terests in many places, for the laboring people to come together in a political labor party."

Socialist delegates made efforts to obtain an endorsement of their party for laboring classes.

Resolutions passed by the convention included: Favoring government ownership of all public utilities, especially the coal mines; favoring the passage by Congress of a law providing for age pensions; favoring the appropriation by the federal government of \$752,000 for the

bureau of mines, as recommended by the secretary of the interior and asking Congress to pass a law prohibiting railroad and street car companies collecting fares from passengers not provided with seats.

SUFFRAGISTS TO APPEAL FEB. 2
WASHINGTON—Plans are announced by the Suffragists Congressional Union for a second appeal Feb. 2 to President Wilson for support for a suffrage amendment to the constitution. Delegations of working women are now being enlisted in several nearby states.

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West Newton Hill

Opposite Brae Burn

A first-class estate comprising nearly new modern mansion, stable and garage and eleven acres of very beautiful land. Might be divided. Its equal never offered in West Newton. Apply to

MEREDITH & GREW
15 Congress St.

REAL ESTATE—IOWA

REAL ESTATE, renting, collecting, special attention given property of non-residents. C. J. THOMPSON, 705 Security Bldg., Sioux City, Iowa.

INCOME TAX RETURNS

Specialist, Income Tax Returns for Individuals

I have studied, from the INDIVIDUAL viewpoint, the Law. I extend personal aid and advice on its practical requirements. Prepare returns; time shortened; penalties for neglect; Thurs., Jan. 23, last day for filing on withholding party, Form 1047, Exemption Benefit Notice. Specific questions invited. I can offer special service from past experience to any confined at home, will be pleased to call if so desired. If in doubt as to law or personal responsibilities, write or telephone. Announcement, terms, etc., sent sealed in plain envelope. No mailing list nor follow-up letters. H. L. TUNNEY (Fort Hill 2082), 406 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES



Don't forget
TOILET PREPARATIONS
The Jennings Company
Perfumers

Quimby's Louise Chocolates
1 lb. 25c; 1/2 lb. 15c; 1 lb. \$1.00
"WHOLESALELY INSPIRE AND SWEETEN THE SWEET."

CLOTHING

MEN'S cast off clothing wanted, will pay cash; old gold and other articles bought. Send for MAX KEEZER, 1236 Massachusetts ave., Harvard 84, Cambridge. Telephone 302.

FOUNTAIN PENS

SELF FILLING FOUNTAIN PEN, 25c
Guaranteed against leaking, no solid ink, simple filling device, regular \$1.50 pen, postpaid 25c. Agents wanted, ROLLINS & CO., Dept. 21, Box 5272, Boston.

LAWYERS

VIRGIL H. CLYMER
THOMAS W. DIXON
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law
626 Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

LEX N. MITCHELL, LAWYER
PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.
ALBERT S. LONGBOTTOM
Attorney-at-Law
620-23 Stephen Girard Bldg., Phila., Pa.

C. A. S. FROST
Attorney at Law
Mills Building, San Francisco
ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

ROOMS

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman in Back Bay modern apartment. Apply to Janitor, 28 Westland ave., Suite 22.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

LAWYERS

ELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and Counselor
29 South La Salle St., CHICAGO

Chicago Merchants
may send Monitor advertising to
CHAS. M. YEAZER
750 People's Gas Building

OAKLAND, CAL., ADVERTISING

REAL ESTATE

MORTON L. HANNA—Real estate, investments. 553 First National Bank Bldg., Oakland, California. Phone Oakland 2448.

LAWYERS

JESSE ROBINSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
625-28 First National Bank, Oakland, Cal.

UNION OPPOSES UNFIT PICTURES

All unions of operators in the country are to be asked by the moving picture operators' union of Boston to join in a campaign to remove every film portraying catastrophes and tragedies appealing to certain classes. This is to be done so as to clear away the present public justification for criticism, and to be in line with the movement of the clergy, press and general public seeking civic advancement.

At its meeting yesterday the local union went on record as opposed to the employment of non-union operators by the Boston school committee at the various evening centers.

HISTORY SOCIETY IN MISSOURI ELECTS

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Officers and directors for the Missouri Valley Historical Society have been elected as follows: J. B. White, president; E. R. Crutcher, Jr., treasurer; Mrs. Nettie Thompson Grove, secretary; Judge James H. Austin, Mrs. William B. Thayer and Dr. W. L. Campbell were elected vice-presidents; William B. Thayer, auditor, and Major Edward Butts, curator.

Directors: R. A. Long, Charles S. Keith, Charles R. Pence, Morris C. Long, Col. John F. Richards, Col. William R. Nelson, Rabbi H. H. Mayer, Mrs. John B. White

HATTERS

WILLIAM R. HAND, Practical Hatter, 10 AVERY ST., few doors south of Adams House. Soft, stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned, pressed and retinted. Hats banded and bound while you wait. Best work. Street floor.

TAILORS

M. GOLDSTEIN, 68 Huntington ave., maker of fine clothes; unsurpassed facilities for pressing, altering and repairing.

WORCESTER, MASS.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

An Established Reputation of 14 Years
BON-MARCHE
SPECIALIZING
in Women's, Misses', Juniors', Children's and Infants' New Fall and Winter Wear. Apparel.
Worcester's only strictly cash garment store.

535-540 Main Street
WORCESTER, MASS.

PRINTERS

SPECIALISTS IN

WEDDING AND SOCIETY

INVITATIONS PRINTING

The Davis Press, Inc.

GOOD PRINTING

Graphic Arts Bldg., Worcester, Mass.

WHERE TO MARKET

WHERE TO MARKET

WHERE TO MARKET

SHATTUCK & JONES
INCORPORATED
FISH
TELEPHONE 1437 RICHMOND NO. 128 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON
ISAAC LOCKE CO.
97, 99 and 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET
FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND HOTHOUSE PRODUCTS
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN FAMILY ORDERS

W. H. AMES & CO., Inc. POTATOES

Believing that quality would be appreciated in POTATOES as in other foods, we are placing upon the market through the merchants who are known for the high quality of the goods they carry, the VERY BEST POTATOES obtainable, in ONE PECK CARTONS WHICH EXCLUDE THE LIGHT. Maine produces the best potatoes. We purchase only the best of the Maine crop. We select only the best of the crop. Thus you get the CREAM of the crop, the CREAM of the State. CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

H. A. Hovey & Co.

32 FANEUIL HALL MARKET
BOSTON

For 27 years we have supplied the most fashionable trade with the finest products of the Dairy.
E. A. HARRIS, Proprietor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

CHARLES W. SHARP

High Grade Meats Cleanliness Quality and Value
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Poultry, Provisions
Within a minute's walk of South Station. Tel. 177 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON

CLEVELAND ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave their advertisements at 728 Osborne Building

BANKS FURNITURE

For Furniture and Floor Coverings
of Quality visit the Big East End Store. PRICES LOW.

The Geo. D. Koch & Son
EUCLID AVE. NEAR EAST 105 "ST"

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
THE LA MARCHE ART CO.
All children's Stamped Dresses at half price. Children's hand crocheted wool School Caps at 75 cents.
6 COLONIAL ARCADE, CLEVELAND
Branch Store, 15093 Detroit av., Lakewood

TAILORS
THE Reitz Tailoring Co.
Tailors of Fashion
MATH. REITZ, Pres.
WALTER S. RAEDER, Sec'y.
2995 West 25th Street

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
Clearance Sale of Clothing Furnishings and Hats
Rawlings, Agnew & Lang,
507-509 EUCLID AVENUE

MEN'S AND LADIES TAILORS
START now and wear McLachlan clothes. Special reductions on everything in stock.
W. J. McLACHLAN,
"Advanced Tailoring for Men and Women Who Know." 35 TAYLOR ARCADE.

HAIR GOODS
Madame Pearl & Son
FIRST HAIR GOODS HOUSE IN CLEVELAND
30 Taylor Arcade, CLEVELAND
Near Prospect Entrance

PHOTO SUPPLIES
The Weidenthal Photo Supply Co.
CAMERAS, LENSES AND SUPPLIES
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
639 Prospect Avenue, S. E.
Cleveland, O.

REAL ESTATE
F. J. WOLCOTT
Real Estate and Investments
502 American Trust Building

INSURANCE
FRANK L. THURBER
GENERAL INSURANCE
338-80 Leader-News Building
Bell, Main 2306 Cuy. Central 9227-W.

BOARD AND ROOMS
CLEVELAND, 381 East 7th St.—Desirable room, excellent board; 15 minutes from square, Euclid car; transients accommodated. Phone East 4196-W.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED
WANTED—Board and room, with private family, on West Side, by 2 business women. 1225 West 6th St. Tel. Main 1902.

PRINTERS
Calling Cards, Wedding and business Announcements printed or engraved, Carlton Building. Main 1934
The CALVERT-HATCH CO.
CLEVELAND, O.

PITTSBURGH ADVERTISEMENTS

MEN'S HABERDASHERY

MEN'S HABERDASHERY

Dear Sir:

Need some GLOVES? Try mine at one-fifty; kid, silk and suede—all kinds and all fifty.

Some shirts? Ours at two, beat all others a mile. Just try them. Yours truly,

Oliver Bldg.—Jenkins Arcade
910 LIBERTY AVENUE

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

LACES

Silk Lace Mantillas, Silk and Linen Collar and Cuff Sets, Real Lace Luncheon Sets, BELLESTEIN, HEIKMAN CO., 2017 Jenkins Arcade, Second Floor.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

BOARD AND ROOM WANTED in East End, Feb. 1, by couple with little boy; must be first class. MRS. F. L. JANDRON, 800 Neville St., Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH

Merchants may send Monitor advertising to J. GRANT HINDS, 1412 Keenan building.

DETROIT ADVERTISEMENTS

SHOES

SHOES

They Are Trustworthy

WALK-OVER are good shoes because they give you all the finest essentials—style, quality, fit—in the greatest degree—the result of forty years' study of foot needs.

Their unapproachable style, strong lines and splendid fit are qualities that prove in service.

Get fitted, in the Walk-Over way, to the trustworthy Walk-Over Shoe.

Walk-Over Shoe Co.
153 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

SHOES FOR LADIES, BOYS AND MEN
THE ECONOMY SHOE HOUSE
61 and 63 W. Grand River Ave.

SCHOOLS

Waverley Home Day School
51 Rosedale Ct., DETROIT, MICH.
Phone Hemlock 505 J

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

MANICURING and shampooing by appointment at your home. MISS MORTON, 17 Brady st., phone Grand 4234.

EVERYTHING for Infants; also Corsets, Ladies' and Children's Underwear and Hosiery. N. E. HOLIHAN, 144 Woodward ave.

MERCHANTS IN DETROIT

Desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by dealing with the local representative, E. A. MORRIS, 82 Washington Boulevard, DETROIT, MICH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., ADVERTISING

LUNCH ROOMS

LUNCH ROOMS

GOOD FOOD CAREFULLY COOKED
Its central location makes it a very convenient place for breakfast, luncheon, or dinner for ladies or gentlemen residing in or near Washington.

The Florida Inn
726 Seventeenth St., N. W.
JOHN W. WELCH, Proprietor
Only two blocks from The White House, Corcoran Art Gallery, D. A. R. Building and Belasco Theatre.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

The Julius Lansburgh Furniture Co.
512 NINTH STREET, N. W.
WISHES YOUR PATRONAGE.

Will you give it to the house that will offer every advantage regarding the furnishing of your house with good taste and at moderate prices? Freight paid to any point within 100 miles of Washington City.

ICE CREAM

REAL ESTATE

Fussell's Ice Cream
Made with pure, rich, Pasteurized Cream
Phone North 102 and have it for dinner.
FACTORY 1324 14TH ST., N.W.
T. A. WICKERMAN, Pres.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

Semi-Annual Clearing Sale of STEIN-BLOCH Suits and Overcoats Less One-Third

SIDNEY WEST
14th and G, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FURS

EDUCATIONAL

STINEMETZ
12TH AND F STREETS
FINAL REDUCTION
25% OFF
FUR COATS AND SETS

ROOMS

HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, single or en suite, suitable for practitioners; private family; door service and phone. Thomas Circle. Phone North 4805.

PAINTS AND OILS

PAINTS, GLASS, FLOOR OILS
CHAS. E. HODGKIN, 913 7th St., N. W.
Denatured Alcohol for Chasing Dials.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

ANGELUS PLAYERS, KNABE PIANOS and Victrolas; Victor records and player music; factory prices and easy terms. W. F. FREDERICK, PIANO CO., 1212 G St.

MERCHANTS in Washington, D. C., desiring Monitor advertising should address: F. L. SUMMY, 901 Colorado bldg.

GARAGES

AUTO STORAGE, accessories and repairs, the Glad Garage, 17th and U Sts., N. W. D. B. GISH, phone North 4844-4853.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

WM. C. MERCER, painter and decorator, wall papers; estimates with color schemes. 1404 F St., N. W. Phone N. 625.

CLEANING AND DYEING

VINER'S CLEANING and Dye Works—Fancy work a specialty. 5219 Mt. Pleasant St., N. W. Phone Col. 487.

CLEANING AND DYEING

Take Advantage of the

PARCEL POST

With its cheap transportation and have your

CLEANING

AND

DYEING

Done by America's Greatest, Best and Most Complete Cleaning and Dyeing Works. Our reputation for fine work and efficient service is nation-wide. Ladies' Gowns, Wraps, Furs, Street Costumes, Fine Laces, Silks, Gloves (colored Gloves a specialty), Feathers, Slippers, Gentlemen's Dress and Business Suits, Overcoats, Gloves, Hats, Household Draperies, Hangings, Etc.

Our Illustrated Booklet and Price List Will Be Sent Upon Request. Address: FOOTER'S DYE WORKS, Cumberland, Maryland

AGENTS WANTED

PIANOS

Agents Wanted

To sell genuine Irish linens in all localities; full line of hand embroidered and handkerchiefs; a clean, profitable proposition for reliable parties who are willing to work. M. MILLER, P. O. Box 808, Los Angeles, Calif.

AGENCY WANTED

WANTED—Pacific coast agencies for high grade contractors and railroad supplies and equipment by well equipped and reliable manufacturer's agent. J. W. LEEPER, 500 Market, San Francisco, Cal.

TAMPA, FLA.

REAL ESTATE

LOVELL'S WILDER INVESTMENT CO.
G. S. HALL, Manager, Court Arcade
Orange Groves, Truck Farms and City and Country Homes.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

MISS LOUISE S. BURTON
FINE GOWNS
332 Hyde Park ave., Tampa, Fla.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BYRNE, VOLK, VIOLINIST
Pupils received for the spring term.
454 Chestnut ave., Home 5449

ADVERTISEMENTS

Intended to appear in all editions of

SATURDAY'S MONITOR

Should reach the Monitor office

NOT LATER THAN FRIDAY AFTERNOON

To insure proper Classification

VOSE

PIANO ROOMS

Now, don't you think you can find a Piano among this long list of SPECIALS that would not be ought to induce you to buy that Piano now? You have put it off—how many years? And now is the time—now is the opportunity. If not prepared to pay cash, we will rent you the piano and apply all rent paid within one year upon purchase of this or any Piano you may decide on then. Following is a partial list of slightly used pianos:

VOSE grand \$225
VOSE quarter grand \$145
VOSE upright \$225
VOSE upright \$170
CHICKERING upright \$115
CHICKERING upright \$150
KRANICH & BACH upright \$100
WM. BOYD & SONS upright \$125
HAINES BROS. upright \$110
JEWETT upright \$20
HARDMAN upright \$85
BRIGHAM upright \$85
MILTON upright \$150
LAFARGUE upright \$175

The above pianos carry the usual VOSE guarantee, EASY TERMS. The largest stock of renting pianos in Boston at lowest prices. Out-of-town correspondence solicited.

160 Boylston Street

NEW YORK ADVERTISING

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE to rent morning; most desirable location. Address A-14, 6030 Metropolitan Bldg., N. Y.

ROOMS

FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman; all improvements; piano; subway and L; use of kitchen. CALDWELL, 25 W. 65th st.

LAWYERS

SAMUEL C. DUBERSTEIN
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
19 Nassau Street, New York

W. B. HORD & HORD, Horace
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
38 Park Row, New York City

New York Merchants
may send Monitor advertising to
WARREN C. KLEIN, 4019 Metropolitan building.

Are You Using THE PARCEL POST?

There is a ready market for farm made products shipped direct to the consumer by Parcel Post. The desire of consumers to deal directly with the producer offers the latter an excellent opportunity to secure better prices. A trade may be built up with city dwelling consumers who receive fresher articles and continue to be satisfied customers.

Packages for shipment within 150 miles may weigh as much as 50 lbs. if not exceeding the limit of 72 inches in length and girth combined.

Perishables such as Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Vegetables, Fruit, Fish, Bulbs, Plants, etc., may safely be sent if sufficiently packed and wrapped or shipped in containers simple to use, and made for the purpose. Eggs may be sent any distance when properly packed and labeled "Eggs." The following rates show how inexpensively these things may be sent.

PARCEL POST RATES

Lbs.	Local Rate	Within 150 mi.	Lbs.	Local Rate	Within 150 mi.
1.....	.05	.05	10.....	.10	.14
2.....	.06	.06	15.....	.12	.19
3.....	.06	.06	20.....	.15	.24
4.....	.07	.08	25.....	.17	.29
5.....	.07	.09	30.....	.20	.34

The advertising columns of *The Christian Science Monitor* offer consumers the opportunity to advertise their products to just the kind of people who desire to market directly in this way. An advertisement inserted now may be the means of building a good trade by spring.

Advertisements set in solid type (No. 1) cost: For 1 or 2 insertions, 12c per line; for 3 or more insertions, 10c per line. Count 6 words to the line, 12 lines to the inch.

Advertisements with displayed heading or cuts (No. 2) cost: For 1 to 12 insertions, per line, 15c; for 13 to 25 insertions, per line, 12c; for 26 or more insertions, per line, 10c. Count 6 words to the line, 14 lines to the inch.

EGGS

VEGETABLES

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ALL-ROUND PRINTER WANTED.—We have permanent position in a modern, pleasant office for an all-round printer. Who can set an attractive job, do all the printing and operate press, job press, etc. Come at once; give references and wages. Apply to J. H. BROWN, 100 State St., Boston.

A MAN ON A SMALL FARM.—To care for one cow, one horse and a few chickens, also to help care for a gentleman. Mrs. H. BROWN, 100 State St., Boston.

AMERICAN YOUNG MAN wanted with good references, entry clerk, stenographer, stenographer and good typewriter (stenographer); steady position. A. WILKINS & CO., 150-156 Washington St., Boston.

BOOKBINDER (manifold) work, in city. \$10.00 week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

FARMER WANTED.—A married man to work on farm and occupy house; wife and children, experience, size of family and wages wanted. CHARLES D. SAGE, North Brookfield, Mass.

FARM FOREMAN in Worcester, A. M. with first-class ref.; \$50 month. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

FOREMAN in Worcester; in charge of line of work; \$50 month. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

MACHINIST A. M. in Everett, \$18 week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

MCKAY STITCHERS (carpet slippers) in city, place work. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

MILLING MACHINE FOREMAN, in Worcester; man with executive ability; able to handle mill; call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

PLUMBER in Lynn, \$14 day. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

PRINTING in Worcester, \$10 week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER in city, \$12. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER in Charlestown, \$10. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

TOOLMAKER in Framingham, \$18 week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

WANTED at once, an all-round experienced man for florist store, must give best of references; will pay a good price. J. H. HANCOCK, Congress St., Boston.

WANTED Young man with some experience in retouching photographs. MET LITHO & PUB. CO., Bow St., Everett, Mass.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANTS, state institution, out of town, \$20 month, board and washing. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

BINDER girl, performing and punching, 15 hour. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

CAPABLE NEW ENGLAND WOMAN, careful manager, as housekeeper-cook in a family; good references; \$10 week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

COMPOSITOR, temporary position, in Medford, \$10 week. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

GIRL, or middle-aged woman to assist in housework; good references; \$10 week. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

HOUSEWORKER wanted—Strong young girl to take care of family woman's six-room flat; two in family; little girl going to school; \$5 week. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

IMMEDIATELY Experienced houseworker; plain cooking; \$10 week. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

LAUNDRY HELP; steady, pleasant work to the right person; we pay good wages; experienced not necessary. WELLESLEY DOMESTIC LAUNDRY, 8 Francis St., Woburn, Mass.

MATING GIRLS for every Saturday afternoon, beginning with January 24, 6:30 p. m., 15c hour, folding and inserting circulars. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WANTED.—Family three adults, two at business, apply between 10 and 12. Mrs. F. FAIRCHILD, Room 618, 400 Boylston St., Boston.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR with publication experience in city, experienced. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

NURSE wanted—Must have good references; for information phone Brookline 890. Mrs. R. A. STEWART, 102 Essex St., Boston.

POWER STITCHER, rubber goods. West Medford, \$12 week. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

POWER STITCHER, experienced on neckwear in city, piece work. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

PROOFREADER, experienced, high school graduate, \$10 week. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS with dressmaker in South Boston, \$5. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, in city, some bookkeeping, \$10 week. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, able to translate German, part time work in city. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.—Accurate, neat appearance, good penmanship, good speed and accuracy. E. F. OBER, 18 Tremont St., Boston.

WASH FINISHERS and helpers wanted. JESSIE BALL, 140 Boylston St., Boston.

WANTED.—Willing housework girl; kitchenette apartment; must have good references; wages \$5; apply evenings. Mrs. HOBART, 58 Westland Ave., Boston.

WANTED.—Competent seamstress to work with dressmaker, where only one is employed. MRS. POLINE, 142 Devon St., Brookline, Mass.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED.—Experienced operators on ladies' hats; henn, Milam henn, imitation henn, cotton braid and clip; plenty of work. Apply at 18 Tremont St., Boston.

WANTED.—Housekeeper looking for good home rather than high wages; two in family, one a business woman; modern house; suburban; apply by letter only. MISS GURBIE CROCKER, 104 Summer St., Brighton, Mass.

WANTED.—Stenographer; bright beginner; stenographic experience rather than high wages; good references; \$10 week. Apply to J. A. BROWN, 100 State St., Boston.

WANTED.—Mother's helper; reliable person with good references; German or down country; preferred. Mrs. NATHAN HEARD, 137 Waverly Ave., Newton, Mass.; tel. Newton 103.

WANTED.—Experienced colored maid for cooking and housework; \$10 week. Mrs. DANA, Bright Rd., Belmont, Mass.

WANTED.—Good cook and laundress; neat and willing; family of 5; wages \$7; references. Mrs. F. O. WOODRICK, South Boston, Mass.

WOMAN wanted to care for adult and do general housework; good home for right party. Mrs. A. C. PERKINS, 50 Adams St., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG LADY wanted for first-class retail dry goods store; only those having had experience and good references need apply. Mrs. J. L. King, Steady, Station, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANT (24) wants position; open, systematic, close books, trial balances and statement monthly; tax reports; 2 years experience; \$200 month. F. S. CRAWFORD, 58 Felton St., Hudson, Mass.

ATTENDANT, experienced, wants position in a hotel or restaurant. L. FILLER, Gen. Del., West Lynn, Mass.

BAKER, young man wants steady position in a bakery; good references; \$10 week. F. S. CRAWFORD, 58 Felton St., Hudson, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER, high class man, five years experience, desires position in a store or office. Address GEO. C. BUCK, 100 State St., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, general office work, residence Everett, 30 married, good penman; 15 years experience; \$10 week. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier or ledger clerk; American man of good habits, character and reputation; 10 years experience; \$10 week. F. MARINER, 66 Hall St., Waltham, Mass.

BOY (18) wants to learn trade; industrial training; \$10 week. 137 Shaw St., East Braintree, Mass.

CARE of lodging house in Back Bay; man and wife; H. HOFF, 100 State St., Boston.

CARETAKER, young married man, with good executive and help managing ability. Desires position in a hotel or restaurant. Address W. F. KRAUSE, 17 Norcross St., Arlington, Mass.

CARPENTER wants work, new or repairs; first-class workman; 20 years experience; former foreman; \$10 week. R. HILTZ, 7 Warren Pl., Roxbury, Mass.

CARRIAGE AND AUTO PAINTER, desires position in a carriage or auto repair shop. CLAUDE J. CROCKETT, 462 Eastern Ave., Malden, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR desires situation; experienced; 10 years experience; single; willing to oblige; private family preferred. WM. J. TAYLOR, 87 Franklin St., Allston, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, seven years' experience, wants situation. R. BRUCE, 80 Belvidere St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR would like position; pleasant; good wages; \$10 week. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR (American), 24 years' experience, own repairs, strictly temperate, reliable; good references; \$10 week. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR (private or commercial), salesman, residence Roxbury, 33 married; can furnish all references; several years experience; \$10 week. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, native born, single; 6 years experience on American and foreign cars; will run motor on private yacht; go anywhere; \$10 week. F. MEINARDT, 81 Roxbury St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR AND MAN OF ALL WORK, competent man, years in last place; wants position in a hotel or restaurant. JOHN JOSEPH, 114 St. Louis, Lowell, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR and stableman wants position in a hotel or restaurant; good references; \$10 week. THOMAS WEALES, 11 Dalton St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR (27) wants position or would accommodate; 5 years' experience; design and drafting; \$10 week. GEORGE W. WOODBURN, 549 Massachusetts St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, young married man; would like position with private family; willing and obliging. Address F. L. BRUCE, 100 Brookline, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, 8 years' experience, all makes, will do own repairs; would like to travel; reliable family; \$10 week. J. L. JUNKS, 555 Main St., Cambridgeport, Mass.

CLERK, stenographer or bookkeeper, residence Worcester, 22 single, experienced; real estate business; references; \$15; mention 11228. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

COLORADO JANITOR, competent, willing to work; 7 years last place; will go out of city; take building; married; J. DEAN, 100 State St., Boston.

COMMERCIAL WANTED in private family by reliable young man with good habits; references; in or around Boston. J. H. BROWN, 100 State St., Boston.

COMPOSITOR, residence Boston, 44; 25 years experience; first-class references; \$10 week. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

COMPOSITOR (two-thirds), steady, willing to work; \$10 week. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

COOK, all round, butler, or general work; good references; \$10 week. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

DRAFTSMAN, good clerk, residence Worcester, 24 single, good education, references; \$10 week. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

ENGINEER, second, residence Worcester, 25 married, references; \$10 week. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

DRIVER wants work on light delivery or shop work; five months' experience; gear center; reply by letter. PHIL R. HOBBS, 100 State St., Boston.

ENGINEER, third, residence Whitinsville, but will go anywhere, 37 married, references; \$10 week; mention 473. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

ENGINEER, second, residence Dorchester, 28 married, first-class references and experience; \$18 week; mention 11228. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, college graduate, seeks position of trust; highest credentials. JORDAN FAIRBAIN, 28 Fairmount St., Boston.

ENGRAVER, 20 years' experience, will like steady employment with reliable company. C. GILMAN, 40 Center St., Falmouth, Mass.

ENGRAVER, good exp. in all metals, design, or for office, want work. MACCALLAY, 9 Church St., Jamaica Plain, Boston.

EXPERIENCED COOK, age 40, desires position in hotel or club; 10 years of taking charge. Address N. R. EATON, 137 Thordike St., East Cambridge, Mass.

EXPERIENCED MACHINIST or foreman, residence Worcester, 24 single, 7 years' experience; good references; \$10 week. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

FARM FOREMAN, residence Saundersville, 38 married, will go anywhere; references; \$10 week. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

FARM FOREMAN, residence Worcester, 24 single, 10 years' experience; \$10 week. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

FARM FOREMAN, residence Watertown, 25 single, graduate Massachusetts Agricultural College, \$20 month; mention 11228. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

FIREMAN, second class license, will like position around Boston; can furnish best references. SAMUEL BELL, 40 Dunbar St., Boston.

FIREMAN (portable engine's license), residence Somerville, 50 married; first-class references and experience; \$15-20 week. F. MARINER, 66 Hall St., Waltham, Mass.

FIRST-CLASS CHEF, with five years' restaurant manager's experience, desires position in first-class hotel or private service; strictly temperate. J. H. HOFF, 100 State St., Boston.

FURNITURE FINISHER and POLISHER, sewing machine repairer, residence Dorchester, 34 married; first-class references and experience; \$15. Mention 11231. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

GENERAL ALL-ROUND MAN and wife, cook and laundress; colored couple want position in a hotel or restaurant; good references. MANUEL RODRIGUES, 31 Northfield St., Roxbury, Mass.

GENERAL OFFICE (work, residence Dorchester, 18 single; 10 years' experience; \$15. Mention 11233. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

GENERAL OFFICE CLERK, residence Somerville, 22; A. M. man; high school graduate; can furnish best of references. F. MARINER, 66 Hall St., Waltham, Mass.

GENERAL OFFICE CLERK, residence Plymouth, 30 married; first-class references and experience; \$20 per week to start. Mention 11234. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Young American would like steady position; good habits; can furnish good references. WILLIAM BARRETT, 5 Greenwood Ave., Woburn, Mass.

GENERAL WORK or order cooking wanted by first-class colored man; family restaurant or hotel; very handy man; home nights. J. H. HOFF, 100 State St., Boston.

GENERAL WORK wanted by young colored man of 21. ROSCOE P. GIBSON, 124 Milton Ave., Boston.

GENERAL WORK of any kind wanted by neat colored man. FRANK CORRELL, 124 Farmhouse St., Boston.

GENERAL WORK wanted—Chores, rugs, windows, all-round man; good references. JOSEPH J. McLAUGHLIN, 9 Ringwood St., Boston.

GENERAL WORK wanted; windows, rugs, cleaning; South End or Back Bay; \$10 week. J. H. HOFF, 100 State St., Boston.

HANDY MAN wants position; can do painting, paperhanging and repairs; and all kinds of handy work. HENRY WILSON, 24 Oak St., Boston.

HERDSMAN, farmer, residence Worcester, 24 married, references; \$10 week. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

HIGH SCHOOL graduate, married, desires work for Saturdays. P. G. PLATT, 122 York St., Boston.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADIENT (senior), 17, wants work afternoons and all day Saturday; good references. STUART A. ATWOOD, 100 Belvidere St., Boston.

HOUSEWORK wanted, ASDONAS DOORIAN, 554 Kneeland St., Boston.

ITALIAN YOUNG MAN with high school education, reads Italian, understands Italian translating or other. Write L. TESSICINO, 1 North Sq., Boston.

JANITOR or assistant for apartment house or public building; situation wanted by man of 50; no license; best of references. H. DALCY, 9 Cortes St., Boston.

JANITOR (married) wants situation, without steam; can whitewash and paint; handy with tools; 12 years' experience. FRANK READ, 74 Camden St., Boston.

JANITOR (no license) wants situation; caretaker of hotel or restaurant; \$10 week; best references. NORMAN E. BULLOCK, 60 Dover St., Boston.

JANITOR, waiter or general man, wife and child; general housework; young colored couple want situation in private family; references. ROYAL BUTLER, Concord Pl., Boston.

JANITOR AND COOK OR LAUNDRESS—Colored couple want situation; references. LINDA H. HOWARD, 4 Sawyer St., Boston.

JANITOR ASSISTANT, kitchen work, \$10 week. J. H. HOFF, 100 State St., Boston.

JANITOR or PORTER—Italian (27), speaks English, wants situation; good references. CARL G. BUCKLEY, 100 Maple St., Malden, Mass.

JANITOR OR CHOREMAN—Colored young man wants situation. FRANK NOYES, 130 Earle St., Cambridge, Mass.

JOBBER AND HOUSECLEANING of all kinds wanted by a colored man; can paint and hang paper, etc. JULIUS C. RICHARDSON, 19 Irving St., Winchester, Mass.

KITCHEN WORK wanted by colored man. J. CURTIS, 33 Winchester St., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

MACHINIST (58), good all-round man, wants situation; steady and reliable; best of references; 21 years in one position. CHARLES W. CHANDLER, 11 Hutchinson St., Winthrop Highlands, Mass.

MAN of 50 would like a position with a firm or factory; 10 years' experience; \$10 week. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

MAN AND WIFE want situation to take care of a family; 10 years' experience; references. Mrs. COOK, West Cottage, Westchester, Mass.

MEAT CUTTER, residence Worcester, 29 married, references and experience; \$12 week; mention 496. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, or all-round machinist, residence Boston, 24 married, first-class references; \$15. Mention 11236. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN who is handy with tools desires position where he could be generally useful; small salary. In shop, or factory; 10 years' experience. WILLIAM H. ANDREWS, 100 State St., Boston.

MILLWRIGHT or carpenter, residence Methuen, 32 married, will go anywhere in Massachusetts; first-class references; \$10 week. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

MILLWRIGHT or carpenter, residence Methuen, 32 married, will go anywhere in Massachusetts; first-class references; \$10 week. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

PAINTER and paperhanger, handy with carpenter and mason tools, desires work around real estate or any other employment; 10 years' experience; \$10 week. WALTER A. BAKER, 64 Marshall St., Somerville, Mass.

POSITION wanted on farm; good practical man; can take full charge and get results; fruit and general farming; references. J. H. HOFF, 100 State St., Boston.

POSITION wanted by young man experienced in a plant; 10 years' experience; can do general office work; will take any position. THOMAS J. CAREY, 52 Maple St., Hyde Park, Mass.

PAINTER and carpenter, residence Mattapan, age 55, married, first-class references and experience, awaits an offer. F. MARINER, 66 Hall St., Waltham, Mass.

PAINTER-PAPER HANGER wants work; whitewashing, calcimine, EDWARD W. HURD, 184 Harrison Ave., Boston.

PAINTER, paperhanger and ceiling man wishes work by day or otherwise. FRANK S. MANFIELD, 349 Washington St., Dorchester, Mass.

PLUMBER'S APPRENTICE or steamfitter's helper, residence Boston, age 19, desires position in a hotel or restaurant. Mention 11699. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

PORTER or elevator man wants situation. WILLIAM A. LINDO, 172 Northampton St., Boston.

POTTYMAN or assistant, single, strictly temperate, industrious, having some knowledge of jewelry and watchmaking, desires position on poultry farm or in a traveling business. F. W. ZEDER, care R. L. State College, Poultry Farm, 100 State St., Boston.

PRACTICAL ALL-ROUND PAINTER and paperhanger desires situation; would work very hard; 10 years' experience; \$10 week. WOOD, 983 Washington St., Suite 2, Boston.

PRINTING—Ambitious young man (24) desires position at once; covering Mass. and surrounding states; \$10 per week; \$100 per month; has had two months' housework; reasonable wages; ref. FRANK KINNEY, 18 Henry St., Everett, Mass.

PRINTING, all-round, up-to-date foreman; 10 years' experience; \$100 a year. C. C. BARKER, 17 Gibson St., Medford, Mass.

SALESMAN in steam specialty, experienced, desires position in a hotel or restaurant; Rhode Island, eastern Connecticut, and New York; 10 years' experience. J. H. McINTOSH, 181 Class Corner Pl., Dorchester, Mass.

SALESMAN wants side line for New England; 10 years' experience; \$10 week. B. P. CASWELL, Kingston, Mass.

SALESMAN, exceptional ability, experienced in jewelry and other lines, desires position; provinces, Massachusetts or on the road; bond if required. FRANK DAVIS, 42 Milford St., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER (35) wants position in Boston or city not distant; 3 years' experience. G. H. ALSTERBERG, rear 349 Main St., Farmhouse St., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, residence Worcester, 22 single, good education, references and experience; \$10 week. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience, \$10 to start; first-class references. MAURICE L. DENNEY, 1 Mechanic St., Allston, Mass.

STOCKROOM CLERK, residence Roxbury, 24 married; good penman; first-class references; \$10 week. Mention 11241. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

STUDENT desires position as attendant, collector or any position of trust. Apply JACOB CLUB OF BOSTON, 79 Milk St., Boston.

TIMEKEEPER or machinist, residence Dorchester, 22 single; will go anywhere; first-class references and experience; \$10 week. Mention 11240. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

TEACHER, college graduate of high standing, wishes to tutor; or will teach in secondary school near Boston. Excellent references. BENTON R. LITZ, 688 Boylston St., Boston.

TRANSLATOR (English-Spanish) wants work for a few hours every day; long experience; excellent references. Address C. A. DIAZ, 152 Shawmut Ave., Somerville, Mass.

TRAVELING SALESMAN or office manager, residence Worcester, 34 married, experienced in manufacturing line, references; \$15-25 week; mention 495. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

TYPESETTER, or any light factory work, residence Somerville, age 64, can furnish all references, awaits an offer. Mention 11694. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

TUTOR Young man of good character, well educated in French and German languages, would like employment; reasonable salary. Address LEO KUDJIAN, 35 Currier St., Boston.

WAITER—Position wanted by A. I. family hotel waiter; able to take charge of dining room; also as butler or valet for gentleman's apartment. HECTOR DALY, 100 State St., Boston.

WAITER and counter man (American), New York and Boston experience, desires steady position; capable of taking care of a family. L. POWELL, 50 Ottawa St., Roxbury, Mass.

WAITER, PORTER, ELEVATOR MAN, and first-class references; 10 years' experience; \$10 week. JOHN H. JOHNSON, 49 Hammond St., Apt. 3, Boston.

WANTED—Work as improver to upholstery and carpet in some good furniture store. WALTER MORTON, 9 Prince St., Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—Position as millwright or machinery assembly; best references. CONRAD DE JONGH, 309 Bay St., Springfield, Mass.

WATCHMAN, teamster or general laborer, residence East Boston, age 27, first-class references; \$10 week. Mention 11697. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

WORKING FOREMAN desires position on private estate as farmer, gardener, housekeeper, etc.; 10 years' experience. EDWARD WHITELEY, 82 Holland St., West Somerville, Mass.

YOUNG MAN wants clerical work or anything in which honesty and attention to business will merit promotion; good references; age 24. SAMUEL RICHMOND, 20 Alden St., Malden, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (24) wants position as salesman; 4 years' experience; traveling salesman, having thorough knowledge of the city and its surroundings. Address JAMES H. LUNT, P. O. Box 1007, Boston.

YOUNG MAN (26), road experience, desires position with a wholesale house on salary and commission; excellent references and reliable worker. DAVID J. LANNAN, 153 Adams St., Medford Hills, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, foreign student, speaks English, wants work of any kind during summer months; 20 years' experience. TORANIAN, 21 Hudson St., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (19, Armenian) desires position in private family. ADALIAN BROS., 62 Essex St., Boston.

YOUNG MAN, married, 5 years' office experience, with large court, desires position in a hotel or restaurant. B. H. BROWNS, JR., 44 Waverly St., Malden, Mass.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COLORADO WOMAN wants day's work Monday, Thursday, Friday, or to assist janitor. MISS LYDIA FARES, 518 Shawmut Ave., Boston.

COMPANION Position wanted with middle-aged American lady; would help with light housework. MARIAN E. MOORE, 104 Summer St., Brighton, Mass.

COMPANION to lady, residence Winthrop, age 21; first-class references; awaits an offer. Mention 11693. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

COMPANION ATTENDANT or HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged woman of refined tastes; desires position; can furnish substantial references for the same. Mrs. A. WHEELER, 3 Locust St., Everett, Mass.

COMPUTER OPERATOR or general office work; residence Boston, age 24; good references; \$10 week. Mention 11695. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

COOK or working housekeeper—American woman wants situation; capable of taking care of a family; 10 years' experience; references. Mrs. F. A. COATES, 704 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

COOK or working housekeeper—Middle-aged woman with boy 10; 10 years' experience; in adult family; take full charge. Mrs. J. J. JOHNSON, 200 Walnut St., Dorchester, Mass.

COOKING or general housework; colored girl. E. GITTENS, 18 Windsor St., Roxbury, Mass.

COOK or general housework; 10 years' experience; commencing in small family or as wages. Bessie J. GALAHAD, 33 Lawrence St., Boston.

CORRESPONDENT, German, wishes position in import or export house; 5 years' experience; best references. KATHIE DAY, 112 State St., Boston.

DAY WORK (no laundry) wanted by colored woman. Mrs. MELISSA SAYLES, 100 State St., Boston.

DAY WORK wanted by colored lady; \$1.50 a day and carfare; please reply by mail. M. MARTHA HICKS, 30 North St., Boston.

DAY WORK wanted by colored woman. Mrs. P. RILEY, 20 Magee St., Cambridge, Mass.

DRESSMAKER wants work by the day; experienced; Emma Burckes Rice, 71 Marion St., East Boston, Mass.

DRESSMAKER wants work by the day; 10 years' experience; 40 years' experience; 10 years' experience; 10 years' experience. RICHARD J. BLACK, 109 Walnut St., West Somerville, Mass.

DRESSMAKER desires work by the day; 10 years' experience; 10 years' experience; 10 years' experience. FRANK W. FLORES, 60 Belvidere St., Boston.

DRESSMAKER desires work by the day; 10 years' experience; 10 years' experience; 10 years' experience. GEORGE W. PATON, 38 E. Brookline St., Boston.

DRESSMAKER of good character, electrical and with some experience in tailoring; would like work with a good sewer. A. G. WOLFE, 75 Weld Hill St., Boston.

EVENING WORK, clerical, cashier, residence Boston, 19, first-class references; 2 years' experience as cashier in store; 10 years' experience. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

FAMILY MENDING wanted by the day, all kinds; by a thoroughly competent person; 10 years' experience. Mrs. A. A. LYNCH, 72 Westland Ave., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK or cook with very little of domestic work; a position. Bessie Madden, 112 Hillside Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL OFFICE (typist, some knowledge of stenography; residence Somerville, 34; single; first-class penman; 5 years with the last employer; first-class references. \$10 per week. Mention 11230. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER or attendant—Position desired by a young woman, inquire of Mrs. R. BUTLER, 1290 Broad St., Hartford, Conn.

HOUSEKEEPER and attendant, lady wishes position, only where she will have entire charge, with a couple or small family; 10 years' experience. Mrs. C. BUTLER, 485 Poplar St., Roslindale, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—A mother with daughter, 10 years' experience; 10 years' experience; 10 years' experience; 10 years' experience. Mrs. J. H. HOFF, 100 State St., Boston.

HOUSEWORK wanted by middle-aged woman. Mrs. G. H. TAFT, P. O. Box 293, Boston.

HOUSEWORK in small family wanted by middle-aged woman; 10 years' experience; references. Mrs. ANNA MURRAY, 100 State St., Boston.

HOUSEWORK wanted in small family of middle-aged woman. Mrs. E. E. L. SMITH, 92 Waltham St., Boston.

HOUSEWORKER or companion to lady; down east girl; 10 years' experience; 10 years' experience; 10 years' experience. Mrs. LILLIE HANSON, 40 Berkeley St., Boston.

JANITOR, waiter or general man, wife good cook and general housework; young colored couple want situation in private family; references. ROYAL BUTLER, 1 Concord Pl., Boston.

JANITOR AND COOK OR LAUNDRESS—Colored woman, 25 years' experience; references. ALINDA HOWARD, 4 Sawyer St., Boston.

LADY'S MAID, Swiss French, speaking languages, desires position to go to Europe; best references. CLAIRE PARSONS, 100 State St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS (experienced) wants work 4 days a week. MAGGIE BAKER, 181 Northampton St., Suite 3, Boston.

LAUNDRESS or general housework; 10 years' experience; 10 years' experience; 10 years' experience. Mrs. NETTIE EDWARDS, 5 Paul St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, second or waitress, or light housework wanted; a neat colored girl; references. EMMA CURTIS, 35 Hammond St., Boston.

CHECKER (evenings), in some first-class hotel; residence Boston, age 28, single; can furnish best of references; several years' experience. \$10 week. Mention 11696. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

CLEANING OR HOSEING wanted; 20 cents an hour; plain sewing or mending of any kind. Mrs. K. A. FLYNN, 230 Central St., Boston.

COLORADO GIRL would like position as general girl in a small family; adults preferred. JACKMAN, 1 McLean St., Boston.

COLORADO GIRL wants chamberwork; waiting or light housework. EVELYN CARTER, 16 Dilworth St., Suite 1, Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

LIGHT HOUSEWORK wanted for afternoon and evening, or morning, act. as assistant; good references. Mrs. MRS. NEAL, 901 Dudley St., Roxbury, Mass.

MANAGER, housekeeper, companion or attendant; reduced middle-aged woman desires position. Mrs. H. P. ADAMS, Water Village, N. H.

MAN AND WIFE want situation to take care of a family; 10 years' experience; general man; cook and dining room helper; experienced. Mrs. COOK, West Cottage, Westchester, Mass.

MORNING WORK wanted by smart colored woman. T. BRYAN, 67 Sterling St., Suite 1, Boston.

MORNING WORK wanted by neat colored girl. DORA A. MURRAY, 24 Sussex St., Boston.

NIGHT CLERK for hotel, or caretaker for small place; reliable general man desires situation. EDWARD NEAL, 901 Dudley St., Roxbury, Mass.

NURSE or light household duties; wanted by refined girl (17), to go home nights. MISS E. V. DAY, 36 Julian St., Boston.

NURSE—Situation wanted by young colored girl; willing to help with housework; 10 years' experience. MEWETT, 42 Newcomb St., Boston.

NURSE—Young lady (21) wants care of one or two children. Write R. A. BOYD, 28 Leroy St., Boston.

NURSE—Middle-aged woman wants position with one or two children in a good home. Mrs. E. L. CLARK, 32 Heath St., Chelsea, Mass.

OFFICE CLEANING, halls or any general work wanted; good references. MRS. M. A. BROWN, 333 Ruggles St., Roxbury, Mass.

PARLOR MAID OR SECOND LAUNDRESS

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

PACIFIC COAST

SITUATIONS WANTED—MARRIAGE

WANT WORKER—Can milk, pasture, and feed cattle; also can repair trucks; understands gas engines, irrigation work; experienced on milk and vineyard. CHARLES S. BERGER, 1734 7th st., Los Angeles, Cal. Phone 3-1000.

TEACHER of stringed instruments and employment. W. F. CHAMBERS, 1014 12th St. Bldg.

TEAMSTER—wants position; experienced, lighter, hdsr. can drive auto truck. GLENN LINDEN, 108 Oak st., Los Angeles, Cal.

WANTED—Position bookkeeping and general office work. Address correspondence at city references. A. H. SULLANS, 1010 1st St., Los Angeles, Cal.

WANTED—Position in Los Angeles office. Good bookkeeper, typewriter operator, experienced. WALTER W. SCOTT, 1010 1st St., Los Angeles, Cal.

WANTED—Managing bookkeeping, stenography or general office position by highly competent man with experience. 12 years' experience. References as local references. A. H. WILSON, 1010 1st St., Los Angeles, Cal.

WANT ADVERTISING MAN, 1010 1st St., Los Angeles, Cal.

udent or stenographer, originality,
ative ability, thorough office man,
ers' experience seeks position. U-4

COMPANION—MAN desiring practical experience would like to engage with general contractor; wages not so much object as opportunity to travel; age 27; 5' 7"; 150 lbs.; single; no children; born in California; Los Angeles, Cal. Home Phone 4854. **WANTED**—**COMPANION**—**WANTED—FEMALE**—**ATTENDANT** wants situation, either situation or family; care of lady or children; references; tel. West 3570. **MRS. MAY** 1111 Scott st., San Francisco, Cal.

COMPANION—A woman of culture & refinement desires position as ladies' attendant; able to travel; references; can furnish best of references. **NANCY** 1014 1/2 1st St., Los Angeles, Cal. Home Phone 4310.

COMPANION (43) educated, experienced; skillful with needle; good reader of overseeing housekeeping; can give references. **MRS. L. E. CURTIS**, Bonnie Brae, Los Angeles, Cal.

COMPANION—**ONE** **HOCKEY** player wants position; city or country; experience. **MRS. E. R. GO**

BERMAN NURSERY GOVERNORS, desired; best of references; would like to travel. **W. H. MENZEL**, King of the Hill, Los Angeles, Cal.

HOUSEKEEPER—middle-aged reliable woman with business experience.

ghter of 7 desires position as hou
per in southern California; best of
aces. MRS. G. M. EBY, 51 Atlantic

HOUSEWORK wanted by neat, redn

ing. HELEN LUTZ, 12 Geary st., S. Francisco, Cal. Tel. Douglas 4473.
 HANO or PIPE ORGAN.—Woman of
 experience would like situation with an
 orchestra playing for pictures or r
 NIN, W. CAHLER, room 3 Schmit
 at bldg., Albany, Ore.
 WANTED.—Position as bookkeeper by
 young woman; best of references.
 HELEN TESKE, 921 E. 11th
 Angeles, Cal.
 WANTED.—Position as governess or p
 teacher during summer; longer if a
 satisfactory; applicant holds Oregon teach
 ificate; references furnished. MI
 MAYE L. DIFFENDERFER, Grants Pa

WANTED—Young girl lately from Germany wishes position as German or French.

DEPENDENT 5 years' German st-
aphle experience. Address MISS BE
4433 Crocker st., Los Angeles, Cal.
WANTED—Sewing by the day; plain
y. MRS. GRACE MEADOR, 1579
st., Los Angeles, Cal.
WORK wanted by the hour, sewing,
sewework. MRS. LENA EGGERT, 427
Pallina av., Pasadena, Cal.; tel. (evening)
Oaks 1281.
YOUNG GIRL wants situation as helper
suitable work. MISS HELEN FEN
tel. 427 S. Catalina av., Pasadena, Cal.
Fair Oaks 1281.
WESTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED: Aftershanker and Jeweler. Years of experience. First-class. Write: W. E. BATER, Trinidad, Col.

WANTED: A paper hanger: must be first-class; good job for a good man. Address: KOETT, Ottumwa, Ia.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

HAUFFER and practical automobile mechanic (30), temperate and good habits, years motoring experience; will go anywhere. CHAS. H. WILSON, 821 Lincoln St., Boulder, Col.

WANTED: MAN (21) would like position in building contractor, with opportunity for advancement; very handy with tools and of less importance than opportunity to travel; where he will go anywhere. Write: other name: WM. MELVILLE SARGENT, 337, Manhattan, Nev.

CANADA

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

STATION wanted with financial or other
 tution where financial training is re-
 quired. If possible, in a large, well-
 equipped branch of branches. R. E. GRIGG,
 East Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

VEGETARIAN seeks position with fam-
 ily to travel: English-trained attendant
 and, in fact, competent. JEANNE
 COUCH, 1813 North Ave., Vancouver,
 B. C., Canada.

GREAT BRITAIN

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Butler-valet for small family
 be thoroughly experienced. Apply with
 particulars to MRS. MUMFORD, Ac-
 cene, Braiswick, Colchester, Eng.

FRK, audit ledger and general go

STANTON, seeks reengagement. J. M. STANTON, 31 St. Anselm rd., Worthington, Eng.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

TENDANT, housekeeper, or useful domesticated, good needlewoman, good children, middle age, excellent references. **HRS. HODGES**, 24 Lorna rd., Hove, Kent, Eng.

WIDOWED LADY desires position as housekeeper, needlework; excellent vocalist and accompanist; references. **TEMPLE**, 38 Hillside rd., Hampstead, Eng.

WOMAN who has traveled, desires post with going abroad for few months; good cook, needlewoman, plain hall dress. **E. BAKER**, 31 Basinghall st., London, Eng.

WIDOWED LADY, experienced, seeks reengagement in fancy drapery dept., useful in all departments. **MISS** [illegible]

ALICE BOON, care Mrs. Clark
St. Suffolk Eng.

PORTO RICO
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
N (27) with custom office experience also in U. S. laboratory office, wishes in good business house; speaks Spanish and English. M. J. HERNANDEZ, Custom House, San Juan. P. R.

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whatever

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

EDUCATION: BA in Economics, University of Toronto; 12 years' Canadian bank experience.

COCH, 1813 North av., Vancouver
Canada.

GREAT BRITAIN

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Butler-valet for small family. Must be thoroughly experienced. Apply with references to Mrs. J. H. [illegible], 10 [illegible] St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
 ERK, audit ledger and general goods
 infant, seeks reengagement. J.

SELL, 31 St. Anselms rd., Worthing
ex, Eng.

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N (27) with custom office experience also in U. S. laboratory office, wishes

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CENTRAL

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ST. JOSEPH, MO.
LADIES' FURNISH

SS Colón, Cristóbal for New York, was 60 miles south of Scotland lightsip at 8 m Thursday.

Sid from Port Eads, 22, strs Cayo Gilo, Aarhuusvill Newport News; Benetor, Liverpool; Senator Pearl Lagoon; ator, Tela; Ravn, Port Barrios; Stann nek, Punta Gordia and Livingston; ade, Wifredo, Barcelona; Marowayne, rt Cortez via Belize and Port Barrios; ooner Emma S Lord, Morgan City. o ardd, str Haakon, Texas City

Presentation of a suffrage flag made by Miss Melola B. Handy of Fairhaven, Mass., one of the pioneer suffragists of the state, will accompany the greeting Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York when she speaks tomorrow night at Belmont Temple.

LEXINGTON

Alan Pulsifer will lead the meeting of the Junior Christian Endeavor Society this afternoon in the Hancock Congregational church.

MALDEN

the recent motto contest conducted by the Malden Board of Trade more than 100 mottoes were submitted. The judges probably select the winner in about a week.

The Saranac Canoe Club is arranging a chicken dinner to be held at its North End dining clubhouse.

Mr. S. Winsor Boyson is chairman of the committee of the gentlemen's night at the Winthrop Woman's Club which was observed this evening in Elks hall.

In the South Atlantic states: Florida, Maryland, North Carolina and West Virginia, builders expect an increase. Construction work in Virginia will average about the same. A decrease is expected in Delaware, while in Georgia and South Carolina present prospects do not warrant any statement as to the future. Reports from the South

A special New Haven railway train, consisting of combination and private car No. 300, left South station at 10 o'clock this morning, for the accommodation of the Massachusetts public service commission on an inspection of crossings at Quincy, Braintree, Hingham, Whitman, Taunton and New Bedford.

Elaborate preparations have been made for "A Night Off at the Circus," the costume party of the Kleedon Club, newspapermen of Boston, to be held at Ancoine Hall, Somerville, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

Merchandise for the United States postal agent at Shanghai or Japanese parcel

Irregularity in Stocks London Steady

HIGHER LEVEL INDUCES SOME PROFIT-TAKING

Stock Market Somewhat Irregular on Account of Realizing—Wheeling & Lake Erie Prominent in New York Today

LOCALS ARE ACTIVE

There has been considerable realizing on the higher level of security prices this week, but the offerings seem to have been well absorbed. Profit-taking this morning caused some irregularity in the New York market. Reading shot upward in the first part of the session. Union Pacific was inclined to sell off. Texas Oil moved up 2 points during the early sales. Amalgamated Copper sold ex-dividend at the opening at 75 1/2, compared with last night's closing price of 77 1/2, and then eased off. Later it again moved upward. At the end of the first half hour the general tone was stronger.

The local market was active and also irregular.

Some of the specialties fluctuated more widely in the New York market than the leaders. There was brisk demand for the Wheeling & Lake Erie issues, which had a good advance. Consolidated Gas was off 1/4 at the opening at 134 1/2, and moved up to 136 1/2 before midday. Baltimore & Ohio opened unchanged at 105 1/2, and advanced well above 106. Canadian Pacific opened off 1/4 at 211 1/2, and dropped more than a point further. Union Pacific opened off 1/2 at 101, receded to 100 1/2, and then rose a point.

On the local exchange Hancock was off 1/4 at the opening at 18 1/2, and advanced to 21, receding a point before midday. Boston Elevated was unchanged at the opening at 88 1/2, and advanced to 90. There was a good demand for East Boston land. Good gains were made by Fitchburg preferred and New England Telephone. Boston & Maine sold off a point.

Prices held up well during the early afternoon, notwithstanding considerable profit taking. The petroleum stocks, Delaware & Hudson and other issues showed good net gains at the beginning of the last hour. American Can was in demand. On the local exchange New England Telephone had a further rise.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Prices of turpentine and rosins were generally firm yesterday. Dealers were asking from 49 to 50 cents per gallon for the spirits, with some contract business in evidence on the basis of 49 1/2 to 50 cents per gallon. A further depletion of supplies is noted at southern points, and export demand there has been about on a parity with the goods taken for domestic consumption.

Rosin—A fair business was done in all quarters and common to good strained varieties were offered by some dealers at from \$1.30 to \$1.40. Descriptions H and I were from 5 to 10 cents higher, while grades K and M were offered at concessions of 5 cents. The New York Commercial quotes: Graded B, D and E, \$1.30 to \$1.40; F and G, \$1.40 to \$1.50; H, \$1.45 to \$1.55; I, \$1.55 to \$1.65; K, \$1.60 to \$1.70; M, \$1.75 to \$1.85; W, \$1.85 to \$1.95.

Tar and Pitch—Demand for tar and pitch is about up to average and prices continue nominal with business reported at \$86.25 per barrel for the kiln burned and retort grades. Pitch is in light demand on the basis of \$4 for round lots of 250 pounds.

METAL MARKET

NEW YORK—At the metal exchange today tin was easier, 5 tons of February selling at 38 1/2, 5 tons of March at 38 1/2, and 5 tons of June at 38 1/2. Lead and spelter unchanged. Quotations: Spelter, 5:20 to 5:30; lead, 4:05 to 4:10, tin 38 1/2 to 38 3/4.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and warmer tonight; Wednesday snow or rain and warmer; increasing south to southwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight; Saturday snow or rain and warmer; south to southwest winds, becoming brisk.

Pressure has fallen in the interior and western portions of the country and is low in all districts excepting on the Atlantic slope. A widespread disturbance is central in Nebraska with lowest pressure, 28.2, at Omaha. Fair weather prevails in all sections although with much cloudiness in interior and southern sections. It is much warmer in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys and colder in the Northwest.

Temperatures continue low in the Northeast with lowest in New England minus 20, at Northfield, Vt.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 20; 12 noon 32; 5 p. m. 38; 8 p. m. 38.

IN OTHER CITIES (8 a. m. today): Albany 28; New York 28; Buffalo 28; Philadelphia 28; Chicago 28; Portland 28; Des Moines 28; St. Paul 28; St. Louis 28; Kansas City 28; Washington 28; Nantucket 28.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY: Sun sets 4:47; 8:47 a. m. 3:36 p. m. Length of day 9:11.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/4	23 1/2
Allis-Chalmers	13 1/2	13 3/4	13 1/4	13 1/2
Allis-Chalmers	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/4	47 1/2
Am Ag Chem	56	56 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
Am Ag Chem	96	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
*Amalgamated	75 1/2	75 3/4	75 1/4	75 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	28	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	72	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
Am B & P Co	93 1/2	94	93 1/4	93 1/2
Am B & P Co	136	136 1/2	135 1/2	136 1/2
Am Can	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
Am Can	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/4	50 1/2
Am Cities	67 1/2	67 3/4	67 1/4	67 1/2
Am Cities	43	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/4	4 1/2
Am H & L	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/4	24 1/2
Am H & L	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
Am Lined Oil	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
Am Lined Oil	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/4	100 1/2
Am Lined Oil	69 1/2	69 3/4	69 1/4	69 1/2
Am Lined Oil	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/4	103 1/2
Am Steel	35	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Am Steel	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/4	107 1/2
Am Steel	112 1/2	112 3/4	112 1/4	112 1/2
Am Sugar	123 1/2	123 3/4	123 1/4	123 1/2
Am Sugar	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/4	18 1/2
Am Sugar	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/4	79 1/2
Am Sugar	17	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
Am Sugar	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/4	36 1/2
Am Sugar	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/4	99 1/2
Am Sugar	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/4	99 1/2
Am Sugar	125 1/2	125 3/4	125 1/4	125 1/2
Am Sugar	45	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Am Sugar	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
Am Sugar	82 1/2	82 3/4	82 1/4	82 1/2
Am Sugar	38	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Am Sugar	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/4	76 1/2
Am Sugar	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/4	92 1/2
Am Sugar	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/4	28 1/2
Am Sugar	65	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
Am Sugar	211 1/2	211 3/4	211 1/4	211 1/2
Am Sugar	93 1/2	93 3/4	93 1/4	93 1/2
Am Sugar	40	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Am Sugar	67	67 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
Am Sugar	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/4	27 1/2
Am Sugar	67 1/2	67 3/4	67 1/4	67 1/2
Am Sugar	105 1/2	105 3/4	105 1/4	105 1/2
Am Sugar	141 1/2	141 3/4	141 1/4	141 1/2
Am Sugar	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/4	41 1/2
Am Sugar	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am Sugar	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/4	32 1/2
Am Sugar	134 1/2	134 3/4	134 1/4	134 1/2
Am Sugar	173 1/2	173 3/4	173 1/4	173 1/2
Am Sugar	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/4	33 1/2
Am Sugar	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/4	28 1/2
Am Sugar	137 1/2	137 3/4	137 1/4	137 1/2
Am Sugar	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/4	12 1/2
Am Sugar	69 1/2	69 3/4	69 1/4	69 1/2
Am Sugar	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/4	98 1/2
Am Sugar	159 1/2	159 3/4	159 1/4	159 1/2
Am Sugar	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/4	30 1/2
Am Sugar	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/4	31 1/2
Am Sugar	49 1/2	49 3/4	49 1/4	49 1/2
Am Sugar	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/4	39 1/2
Am Sugar	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/4	40 1/2
Am Sugar	180	180 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2
Am Sugar	146 1/2	146 3/4	146 1/4	146 1/2
Am Sugar	84 1/2	84 3/4	84 1/4	84 1/2
Am Sugar	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/4	24 1/2
Am Sugar	87 1/2	87 3/4	87 1/4	87 1/2
Am Sugar	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/4	38 1/2
Am Sugar	129 1/2	129 3/4	129 1/4	129 1/2
Am Sugar	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am Sugar	112 1/2	112 3/4	112 1/4	112 1/2
Am Sugar	116 1/2	116 3/4	116 1/4	116 1/2
Am Sugar	116 1/2	116 3/4	116 1/4	116 1/2
Am Sugar	114 1/2	114 3/4	114 1/4	114 1/2
Am Sugar	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/4	17 1/2
Am Sugar	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/4	5 1/2
Am Sugar	35	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Am Sugar	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/2
Am Sugar	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/4	12 1/2
Am Sugar	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/4	9 1/2
Am Sugar	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/4	27 1/2
Am Sugar	61 1/2	61 3/4	61 1/4	61 1/2
Am Sugar	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/4	23 1/2
Am Sugar	59 1/2	59 3/4	59 1/4	59 1/2
Am Sugar	82 1/2	82 3/4	82 1/4	82 1/2
Am Sugar	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/4	100 1/2
Am Sugar	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/4	35 1/2
Am Sugar	9	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2
Am Sugar	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/4	21 1/2
Am Sugar	155 1/2	155 3/4	155 1/4	155 1/2
Am Sugar	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 1/4	37 1/2
Am Sugar	140 1/2	140 3/4	140 1/4	140 1/2
Am Sugar	65 1/2	65 3/4	65 1/4	65 1/2
Am Sugar	61 1/2	61 3/4	61 1/4	61 1/2
Am Sugar	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/4	24 1/2
Am Sugar	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/4	29 1/2
Am Sugar	131 1/2	131 3/4	131 1/4	131 1/2
Am Sugar	142 1/2	142 3/4	142 1/4	142 1/2
Am Sugar	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/4	16 1/2
Am Sugar	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/4	12 1/2
Am Sugar	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/2
Am Sugar	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/4	12 1/2
Am Sugar	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/4	16 1/2
Am Sugar	64 1/2	64 3/4	64 1/4	64 1/2
Am Sugar	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/4	76 1/2
Am Sugar	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 1/2
Am Sugar	62 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/4	62 1/2
Am Sugar	116 1/2	116 3/4	116 1/4	116 1/2
Am Sugar	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/4	28 1/2
Am Sugar	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/4	30 1/2
Am Sugar	89 1/2	89 3/4	89 1/4	89 1/2
Am Sugar	115 1/2	115 3/4	115 1/4	115 1/2
Am Sugar	124 1/2	124 3/4	124 1/4	124 1/2
Am Sugar	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/4	26 1/2
Am Sugar	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/4	21 1/2
Am Sugar	90 1/2	90 3/4	90 1/4	90 1/2
Am Sugar	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/4	35 1/2
Am Sugar	158 1/2	158 3/4	158 1/4	158 1/2
Am Sugar	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/4	19 1/2
Am Sugar	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/4	17 1/2
Am Sugar	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/4	24 1/2
Am Sugar	88 1/2	88 3/4	88 1/4	88 1/2
Am Sugar	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/2
Am Sugar	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/4	23 1/2
Am Sugar	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/4	16 1/2
Am Sugar	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/4	30 1/2
Am Sugar	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/4	19 1/2
Am Sugar	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/4	50 1/2
Am Sugar	191 1/2	191 3/4	191 1/4	191 1/2
Am Sugar	123 1/2	123 3/4	123 1/4	123 1/2
Am Sugar	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/4	98 1/2
Am Sugar	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/4	103 1/2
Am Sugar	83 1/2	83 3/4	83 1/4	83 1/2
Am Sugar	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/4	4 1/2
Am Sugar	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/4	9 1/2
Am Sugar	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/4	18 1/2
Am Sugar	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/4	28 1/2
Am Sugar	75 1/2	75 3/4	75 1/4	75 1/2
Am Sugar	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/4	35 1/2
Am Sugar	145 1/2	145 3/4	145 1/4	145 1/2
Am Sugar	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/4	16 1/2
Am Sugar	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/4	28 1/2
Am Sugar	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/4	43 1/2
Am Sugar	108 1/2	108 3/4	108 1/4	108 1/2
Am Sugar	83 1/2	83 3/4	83 1/4	83 1/2
Am Sugar	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/4	4 1/2
Am Sugar	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/4	9 1/2
Am Sugar	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/4	18 1/2
Am Sugar	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/4	28 1/2
Am Sugar	75 1/2	75 3/4	75 1/4	75 1/2
Am Sugar	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/4	35 1/2
Am Sugar	145 1/2	145 3/4	145 1/4	145 1/2
Am Sugar	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/4	16 1/2
Am Sugar	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/4	28 1/2
Am Sugar	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/4	43 1/2
Am Sugar	108 1/2	108 3/4	108 1/4	108 1/2
Am Sugar	83 1/2	83 3/4	83 1/4	83 1/2
Am Sugar	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/4	4 1/2
Am Sugar	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/4	9 1/2
Am Sugar	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/4	18 1/2
Am Sugar	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/4	28 1/2
Am Sugar	75 1/2	75 3/4	75 1/4	75 1/2
Am Sugar	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/4	35 1/2
Am Sugar	145 1/2	145 3/4	145 1/4	145 1/2
Am Sugar	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/4	16 1/2
Am Sugar	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/4	28 1/2
Am Sugar	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/4	43 1/2
Am Sugar	108 1/2	108 3/4	108 1/4	108 1/2
Am Sugar	83 1/2	83 3/4	83 1/4	83 1/2
Am Sugar	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/4	4 1/2
Am Sugar	9 1/2	9 3/4		

World's Late News of Finance

NECESSITY FOR ENLARGING CAPE COD CANAL POINTED OUT

Conditions of Commerce Said to Be Such as to Warrant Extending the Dimensions of Channel—Position of the National Government

For some time there has been a belief that the national government was closely watching the Boston, Cape Cod & New York Canal Company enterprise. It has also been persistently rumored that the federal military authorities have been keeping tabs on the construction work the past few years, though no public indication thereof has been given.

All of which makes the more interesting a statement made this morning by Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester of the United States navy. Aside from his official position, Admiral Chester is generally regarded as an authority on hydrographic surveying. He was hydrographic inspector of the United States coast survey when most of the last surveys of this part of the coast were made. He says:

"Length of the canal cut through the sands of Cape Cod is eight miles. This land is a part of Massachusetts, and of course the commonwealth has the power to do what she will with it. Beyond this section, however, the channel has been dug through the 'navigable waters of the United States.' This channel has been dredged, to 30 feet, over about five miles in the two bays. This, together with a breakwater at the northern end of the canal (a work similar to that built by the government at Point Judith, of much less national importance), has cost the canal company about \$4,000,000, or one third of a \$12,000,000 total cost of the canal, thus giving to the United States and Massachusetts deep water facilities in the approaches of Buzzards bay.

"Massachusetts undoubtedly has a right to grant such concessions over its own territory as it chooses, but the right to regulate interstate commerce through the canal approaches belongs to the nation alone. Depth of the canal, in the state-owned territory, is to be 25 feet, with a minimum width of 100 feet, while in approaches it will be 250 feet. These dimensions are supposed to answer conditions of commerce today, but it is doubtful if they are sufficiently large even for those, and they will not be but for a short time longer. The Eastern Steamship Corporation's three sister ships on the Boston-New York line draw only 18 feet; they will therefore use the canal. But there are today about six other commercial steamers, most of them colliers, which draw over 25 feet and cannot use it.

"In a few months Panama canal will be open to commerce of the world. All short cuts to that point may mean the difference between success and defeat in efforts to secure the trade the United States must have if we are not to become a second-class nation. Any ship that will use Panama canal should be able to pass through Cape Cod canal. Both for national defense and commercial purposes the increased depth of Cape Cod canal required should be made at once, for to do so before the waterway is open will be an easy task and cost of the work will be very much less than later on.

"I have recently inspected the canal in its nearly completed condition, and am convinced that this plan will obviate a number of difficulties in its management already foreseen. One question in particular is the control of the lighting

system of the approaches. Both national and international interests require that the general government shall be responsible for the lighting service and policing of its own waters, just as much as that of any other part of the coast."

Besides its commercial value to Massachusetts and New England, it is becoming recognized that the canal should be of great strategic importance from a military standpoint. In this connection Admiral Chester says:

"Military weakness of the New England coast is made evident by the fact that practically all efforts of the army in preparation of war problems on a large scale have been concentrated on the defense of this part of the country. Advantage should be taken of every natural feature of the coast line that will make it possible for the fleet to act as a unit and yet be brought to a threatened point in the shortest time. It is probable that either Narragansett bay or Hampton roads will be the future base of the fleet on the Atlantic coast. Should its commander proceed around Nantucket Sound shoal, the only course, and should the enemy precede him into Massachusetts bay, he would be cut off from making a junction with Boston harbor and its fortifications. Deepening of Cape Cod canal sufficiently to permit passage of battleships would obviate these objections, add greatly to the zone of control of the fleet and increase the value of harbor defenses of Boston and New England ports.

"Expenditure of money by the nation to enlarge Cape Cod canal is justified. A conspicuous parallel to the importance of this canal to New England interests is the Kiel canal, built by the German nation at a cost of nearly \$100,000,000, for practically strategic purposes, yet the reduction of distance between bases of the German fleet in the Baltic and North seas by way of that canal is but little more than that which will be gained for the American fleet by enlargement of Cape Cod canal between two important strategic centers, Newport and Boston.

"The American battleship fleet will not be able to pass through the canal unless it is enlarged, and this should be done at once for the national defense. Congress and the executive should be advised to waste no more money in constructing a channel through the shifting sands of Monomoy shoals and should devote the money—some \$4,000,000—which this would cost to widening and deepening the government waters adjacent to but outside of the canal limits. There would probably be enough money coming to the company by this arrangement to enable it to dredge the eight miles of canal which run through the state of Massachusetts to a depth of 35 feet and to increase its width to 100 feet, which dimensions have been anticipated in building the bridges that span the canal."

The management of the Boston, Cape Cod and New York canal has been planning to open it for small boats next July. There remain about 2,500,000 cubic yards to dig to complete it to a 25-foot depth. The digging of 1,500,000 yards more would be sufficient to permit passage of small boats, and it is hoped to have the cut completed for big boats in October.

BRITISH VIEW OF AMERICAN TARIFF AND CURRENCY LAWS

LONDON—Sir Felix Schuster, chairman of the Union of London and Smith's Bank, whose half yearly survey of the financial situation is always anticipated with keen interest, in a statement at a meeting of the bank's shareholders made references to the American tariff and currency acts.

Sir Felix said the United States in 1913 had the record for the year as regards foreign commerce. This gave her great power over the European money markets, and if now they saw gold shipped to Europe from the United States instead of an opposite movement, it must be that the monetary situation there had considerably improved.

The two measures passed by the American legislature, the tariff and banking acts, were in Sir Felix's opinion, perhaps the most important events that had taken place in the commercial world in 1913 and must have far-reaching consequences. They had to recognize this clearly, for both would make the United States a more formidable competitor than ever before not only as regards international commerce but also as regards the position of London as the center of international banking. He had no doubt that commerce would be stimulated and British trade with the United States increased to the advantage of both nations.

So far, said Sir Felix, the hopes founded on this expectation had not perhaps been completely fulfilled, but the effect of such measures always required time to make itself felt. He saw a new era dawning for the United States.

Sir Felix Schuster adhered to the opinion that with the return of cheaper money and a possible relaxation of trade demands the attention of English investors would be directed principally to home securities.

The indications were in the direction of greater ease in the money market

during the current half year, although it was to be doubted whether very low rates could be expected. Money would still be in great request in consequence of pending large issues of new securities in Germany, France and elsewhere, and the proceeds of such issues should give a stimulus to trade.

RISE IN CONSOLS REGARDED EVENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

NEW YORK—A rally of nearly three points in British consols to 74 is an event of international importance. At the price of 71, Dec. 19, 1913, the yield to the investor was a little better than 3 per cent. Even at that rate the yield was less than that current for French rentes and other securities of the same class, which had experienced a similar decline.

In the abnormally easy money years following the crisis of 1893 the Bank of England rate went to 2 per cent, and stayed there for nearly two years; while consols in 1896 sold at 114. They were then a 2½ per cent security, under the terms of Goschen conversion act of 1888, when the old 3 per cent were reduced to a 2½ per cent basis, after 15 years, terminating in 1903.

There is no redemption period for consols. The British national debt is reduced by purchase in the open market. A rally in them is often an impressive indication of cheap money set free by dulness of trade, and tending to investment in the most conservative securities, irrespective of a low yield. The indication is highly promising for railroad refunding operations in the coming year, and for the market for high-grade bonds generally. Its influence on stocks with a speculative yield is another matter.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 23)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta—R. W. Johnson of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Birmingham, N. Y.—J. J. Burns of Birmingham Shoe Co.; U. S.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—W. T. Dowling of Chas. Williams Shoes Co.; Essex.
Chattanooga—A. F. Smock; U. S.
Chicago—F. A. Case and S. W. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer st.
Chillicothe, O.—A. E. Culter of Culter & Sien; U. S.
Cincinnati—J. E. Durrell of Durrell Bros.; Copley Plaza.
Cleveland—G. A. Price; Copley Plaza.
Denver—J. P. Dunn of Dunn Shoe & Leather Co.; Essex.
Duluth—Fred L. Clark; U. S.
Duluth, Minn.—A. L. Stickles and J. H. Murray of Duluth Shoe Co.; U. S.
El Paso, Tex.—E. Sambrino & Son; U. S.
Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle; U. S.
Jacksonville, Fla.—E. L. Landrum of Hutchins Shoe Co.; U. S.
Indianapolis—J. E. Welch of Etnyre & Wolf; U. S.
Knoxville, Tenn.—C. S. Anthony of Brown Ross Shoe Co.; U. S.
Louisville—M. J. Streng of Streng, Thalheimer & Co.; Copley Plaza.
Lynchburg—Dexter Oter; Geo. D'Witt Shoe Co.; U. S.
Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Goode of Craddock Terry & Co.; Lenox.
Lynchburg, Va.—A. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; U. S.
Lynchburg—T. M. Terry of Geo. D. Witt Shoe Co.; U. S.
Memphis—Ed Haley; Essex.
Memphis—M. Toube of J. Goldsmith & Bros.; Adams.
Memphis—W. H. Derrick of J. Gerber & Co.; Essex.
Memphis—John H. Lea of Carruthers Shoe Co.; U. S.
Memphis—Charles Ostrow; U. S.
Minneapolis—F. W. Wesner of Powers Mar. Co.; U. S.
Minneapolis—M. J. Brauman of Palace Clothing Co.; U. S.
Natchitoches, La.—M. Leiber; U. S.
Nashville—E. T. Hollins of Hollins Son & Co.; U. S.
New Orleans—L. L. Stearns; Essex.
New Orleans—C. M. Kelfer of Kelfer Bros.; Copley Plaza.
New Orleans—A. Rosenberg of B. Rosenberg & Son; Lenox.
New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bros.; U. S.
New York—Fred Koch of Standard Mail Order House; Essex.
Norwich, N. Y.—Louis Schapiro; Essex.
Omaha, Neb.—C. S. Hoywood of Haywood Bros. Shoe Co.; U. S.
Paterson, N. J.—Hirschburg of Meyer Bros.; Essex.
Peterburg, Va.—F. M. Nunnally; U. S.
Philadelphia—W. E. Hedner of Teacher & Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—W. F. Munroe and C. F. Wolman; U. S.
Philadelphia—Geo. De Cou de Cou Shoe Co.; U. S.
Pittsburgh—Richard Laird of Laird & Taylor; Lenox.
Pittsburgh—H. Heligan of John Heligan & Co.; U. S.
Portland, Ore.—Geo. T. Greenfield; U. S.
Portland, Ore.—M. Goodman of Goodman B. & Co.; U. S.
Richmond, Va.—H. Coleman of Wingo, Elliott & Crump; Parker.
Savannah, Ga.—R. Blumenthal; U. S.
San Francisco—Chester Williams of Williams, Marvin & Co.; U. S.
Scranton, Pa.—S. Nelson; U. S.
St. Joseph, Mo.—J. S. Meadows of Whittinghill Harlow Shoes Co.; Parker.
St. Louis—M. Murray of Murray & Co.; Essex.
Superior, Wis.—R. Rathrock; U. S.
Toldeo, R. Almsworth and W. T. Bailey of Almsworth Shoe Co.; U. S.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—W. Austin of Austin Shoe Co.; U. S.

SHOE BUYERS

LEATHER BUYERS
Allentown, Pa.—J. B. Burger; U. S.
Bideford, Me.—Frank Merrill of Hodgson Mfg. Co.; U. S.
Bristol, Eng.—G. L. Olive of Herbert Ashman & Co.; U. S.
Carlsbad, Pa.—J. Bedford of Bedford Shoe Co.; Essex.
Cincinnati—C. H. Miller and O. J. Newton; U. S.
Cincinnati—W. H. Slosson; U. S.
Cincinnati—Paul Louis of Paul Louis & Brown of Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.; U. S.
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to its headquarters and trade information bureau, 106 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

SHOE BUYERS

PHILADELPHIA BANK DEPOSITS
PHILADELPHIA—Reports of the 10 leading Philadelphia national banks as of Jan. 13 show a gain in deposits of \$3,348,000 since Oct. 21, 1913. All of the leading banks with a few exceptions substantial gainers, notably the Philadelphia which still holds the supremacy in the Philadelphia field.
It is maintained that Philadelphia banks will be rather heavy losers of funds under the new reserve system because some part of their business has been built up on free check collections, which will eventually be performed by the new regional banks. But it is said in Philadelphia that the big banks which have grown from the development of local business will be comparatively little affected by this feature.
In the following tabulation is shown the course of deposits of leading Philadelphia national banks as of last three controller's calls:

	Jan. 13, '14	Oct. 21, '13	Aug. 9, '13
Philadelphia	\$55,093,334	\$51,394,000	\$45,821,000
Fourth St.	40,082,336	44,598,000	41,800,000
Grand	44,569,816	41,265,000	40,135,000
Franklin	35,446,532	37,337,000	31,630,000
First	24,456,374	25,806,000	22,214,000
Corn	25,365,487	24,643,000	22,486,000
Central	17,212,821	16,835,000	14,007,000
Bk. of N. A.	15,187,563	15,558,000	16,394,000
Parsons	7,290,935	7,219,000	13,152,000
Market St.	8,914,207	9,214,000	8,305,000
Total	288,135,420	284,785,000	255,849,000

PHILADELPHIA BANK DEPOSITS

CLEARING HOUSE
New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.
Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in the previous year as follows:

	1914	1913
Exchanges	\$29,384,444	\$27,019,772
Balances	1,572,556	2,142,076

United States sub treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$124,484.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS

WASHINGTON—Exports for 12 months ended December: Breadstuffs, \$191,477,180; cottonseed oil, \$17,816,296; cattle, hogs and sheep, \$893,603; meat and dairy products, \$138,924,092; cotton, \$375,987,563; mineral oils, \$147,047,187.

SWISS NATIONAL BANK RATE

ZURICH—The Swiss National Bank has reduced its minimum rate of discount ½ of 1 per cent to 4 per cent. The 4½ per cent rate had been in effect since Aug. 14 last.

STEEL PENSIONS

NEW YORK—Pensions to retired employees paid out of joint fund established by the Steel Corporation and Andrew Carnegie amounted to \$422,813 last year, compared with \$358,780 in 1912, and \$281,457 in 1911.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 57½ cents, up ½ cent; Mexican dollars 45 cents, unchanged.

LONDON—Bar silver 26½d., un 1-16.

EARNINGS OF U. S. STEEL FOR QUARTER

Likely That Report for Last Three Months Will Show Deficit, but Regular Dividends Will Probably Be Paid

ESTIMATE OF RESULTS

NEW YORK—United States Steel directors will act on dividends next Tuesday. It is probable that report for the quarter ended Dec. 31, will show a deficit, but action of Steel shares forecasts the regular 1¼ per cent on the common and 1½ per cent on the preferred.

For last three months of 1913, the head of one large independent is estimating \$22,000,000. Another manufacturer figures \$23,000,000. General estimates range from \$22,000,000 to \$26,000,000.

As a result of the sharp contraction in shipments and prices and numerous other cross-currents, steel manufacturers have little on which to base estimates. They declare it would be more safe to estimate for first quarter of this year, as operations and prices will be more uniform.

Trade estimates for the first quarter run below \$20,000,000, which would mean that United States Steel would show a very large deficit.

In the first quarter of 1911 earnings were \$23,519,000. In January they amounted to \$5,869,000, February \$7,180,000, and March \$10,468,000.

Estimates as to earnings for December, 1913, range between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000.

A recovery in earnings as rapid as that in the first quarter of 1911 is not expected in the current quarter. Even if shipments should materially increase in February and March prices will prevent an increase in earnings as pronounced as that two years ago. In the quarter mentioned, only \$3,517,000 was charged off for sinking funds on subsidiary bonds and depreciation and extraordinary replacement funds. Under normal conditions these charges would have been in excess of \$6,000,000.

It is through small charges for depreciation in periods of depression that United States Steel in the past has been able to report a surplus when a deficit appeared almost certain.

THREE BANKS ENTER MILLION DOLLAR CLASS

CHICAGO—Three new banks entered the \$1,000,000 deposit class between the two last condition call dates, and the city now has 66 banks in that class.

Although the leaders, especially the national banks showed decreases in deposits they held their relative positions in the honor roll. The Northern Trust passed the Fort Dearborn National, The Union Trust passed the Continental & Commercial Trust, the Live Stock Exchange National with \$3,000,000 increase in deposits passed the Foreman Bros. bank, and the Chicago Savings Bank passed the Peoples Trust. The La Salle Street Trust moved up two notches, the Greenbaum Trust moved up three, and the Kenwood Trust moved up four.

There were several other changes among the smaller banks. Liberal earnings for nearly all were revealed in the undivided profits, due to high interest rates, but the market prices of the shares are generally lower, except in the case of state institutions, many of which are higher.

A small part of the \$9,500,000 gain in savings deposits in state banks, to the high record total of \$243,000,000, was due to the establishment of new banks, the largest two trust companies in the loop, the Illinois Trust and the First Trust, contributing nearly one half of the increase. Many other downtown banks scored gains, while the neighborhood institutions showed moderate increases, pretty evenly distributed, indicating a general saving tendency since the third week of October.

SUGAR PRICES ARE RESTORED

NEW YORK—The Federal Sugar Refining Company this morning restored its selling basis to the list price of 4.05 cents, less 2 per cent for fine granulated. This follows similar action by the American Sugar Refining Company on Thursday.

Business was being done, however, on the old basis of 4 cents. Spot raw sugar market unchanged; London beet unchanged—Jan. 9 21d, Feb. 9 21½d, May 9 6d.

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\$51,000,000 STATE OF NEW YORK 4½% Fifty-year Gold Bonds

\$30,000,000 Canal Bonds due January 1, 1964
Interest January 1 and July 1

\$21,000,000 Highway Bonds due September 1, 1963
Interest March 1 and September 1

Free of Federal Income Tax and Tax Exempt in New York State

Certificates of ownership are not required from holders of these bonds in collecting coupons and individuals need not report such income to the Government

A legal investment for Savings Banks, Trust Funds and Insurance Companies in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and other States

Price 107¼ and Interest

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Wm. A. Read & Co.
New York New York and Boston

(This advertisement is published for purposes of record only. All the bonds have been sold.)

FINANCIAL NOTES

Grand Trunk is seeking permission to raise \$12,500,000 by new issue of 4 per cent consolidation debenture stock.

Several banks in New York city, it is claimed, are looking over ground abroad, with a view to establishment of foreign branches.

Several more New York stock exchange seats have been transferred for \$50,000, a price which compares with \$37,000 last year.

Hercules Powder Company stockholders have authorized an increase of \$10,000,000 in stock by creation of \$10,000,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred.

Sale of \$51,000,000 New York state bonds at 107¼, compared with purchase price of 106.077, nets bankers a profit of \$550,000, excluding one eighth commission to dealers.

Check for \$55,099,270 in payment for \$51,000,000 4½ per cent bonds sold to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Wm. A. Read & Co. has been deposited with Comptroller Solmer of New York.

Net operating revenue of New York Telephone Company on its business in New York city during 1913 was \$10,635,271, according to statement filed with public service commission.

London special says accumulation of gold by all European banks makes a further reduction to 3½ per cent in Bank of England rate in near future very likely, probably next Thursday.

New York state bonds were sold to banks, trust companies, insurance companies, private bankers and individual investors. As many of bankers' purchases represent previous orders from investors, no accurate estimate of amount to be distributed to public is possible.

Special meeting of First National Bank of New York has been called for Feb. 20 to act on entering federal reserve system. This action leaves National City Bank as only big national bank in New York city which has not signified its intention to enter system.

Saving bank deposits have increased so much in New York that the Emigrant Industrial has had to limit amount of new accounts to \$500. Emigrant Industrial received \$3,500,000 in deposits in first 10 days of January, and has more than \$132,000,000 of deposits. Greenwich Savings Bank received \$2,000,000 in deposits first 10 days of this month.

SHORTS IN BOND MARKET CAUGHT

Preliminary trading in the New York state bonds "when issued" furnished a striking example of pessimism overcome. Millions of dollars worth of the contracts were sold at prices down as low as 105, and against these sales bids around 103 and 104 were submitted, which it was expected would secure bonds. The sellers were trading on the expectation that the sale would be a failure, although at the same time when they were selling New York bonds on a 4½ per cent basis, bonds of some of the smaller cities of that state were going at that rate. The net effect has been to put a crimp in the bank accounts of the misguided "shorts."

The new bonds sold on the New York curb Thursday on a 4.10 per cent basis.

HEAVY TRADING ON THE EXCHANGE

NEW YORK—Trading on the exchange in stocks Thursday totaled 783,338 shares, the largest five-hour day trading since June 12, 1913.

Trading on the stock exchange Thursday in bonds totaled \$7,310,500, the largest five-hour trading day since Oct. 13, 1911, when \$8,514,000 changed hands. The record trading for five hours was made on Nov. 11, 1904, when \$15,085,500 changed hands.

FALL RIVER GAS WORKS

Special meeting of stockholders of Fall River Gas Works Company will be held Feb. 3, to authorize additional issue of \$115,000 of new capital stock, the proceeds to be applied to paying off floating indebtedness. Gas commissioners have already approved issuance of this stock at \$225 per share.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEATS

NEW YORK—The New York Stock Exchange membership of Louis P. Henop has been posted for transfer to L. Martin Townsend; that of the late J. P. Griesel has been posted for transfer to Theodore A. Hellwig; and that of the late Edwin Hawley for transfer to William K. Burns.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL WOULD BE VALUABLE TO LEHIGH VALLEY

NEW YORK—It is pointed out that acquisition of the Michigan Central Railway Company by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company would prove a valuable addition to the last-mentioned road.

As it would give it a through line of its own from New York to Chicago. This would place the company in a strategic position to enter the field for through freight between the points mentioned and compete with other of the trunk line systems. Michigan Central's main line runs from Kensington, Ill., to Detroit, a distance of 270 miles and from Windsor to Suspension bridge (Canada Southern) 226 miles, making a total of 496 miles in the main line. Branches owned and leased by the road, however, aggregate a total mileage of 1229 and 14 miles of the Illinois Central's line from Kensington to Chicago is under perpetual lease to the company, while it has 78 miles of other trackage, making a grand total of 1817 miles, with 599 miles of second track and 1356 miles of side tracks.

The Michigan Central controls most of the proprietary companies either through long-term lease or ownership, guaranteeing them physically and could easily care for all the business that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company might turn over to it for the West.

At the same time it would be in a position to compete with the New York Central for business out of Chicago and other western points which it could in turn give to the Lehigh Valley at Niagara Falls. In this way, it is believed in some circles, the Lehigh would build up a large through business between New York and Chicago.

Michigan Central has a total authorized capital stock of \$18,738,000, all of which is outstanding. Its bonded indebtedness is \$33,934,000 and of its leased lines \$17,850,000, making a total capitalization of about \$70,500,000. The company has \$6,000,000 of short-term

notes maturing this year which are included in this total. No doubt these will be taken care of by the New York Central, unless some deal for the disposition of the property is arranged in the meantime.

It would be impossible to make a prediction as to the probable or possible price that the New York Central may receive for Michigan Central if it decides to sell it. It is known, however, that the management is willing to dispose of it at "a price." Whether the Lehigh Valley will be willing to take it, or perhaps some other road enter the field with a willingness to put up sufficient money to satisfy the Central's desires, is a matter which remains to be decided in the future.

Lehigh Valley has a total trackage of main line amounting to 446 miles from New York to Buffalo; 806 miles of branches; 143 miles of leased lines and 43 miles of trackage agreements, making a total of 1438 miles. Consolidation of the two properties, therefore, would give the system a total mileage of about 2800.

The company has common stock outstanding amounting to \$60,501,700; \$106,300 preferred, and total funded debt of about \$95,850,000, including the \$10,000,000 of bonds recently disposed of. This makes a total capitalization of over \$150,000,000, as against the \$70,500,000 by the Michigan Central.

The belief prevails in some circles that not only would the New York Central be willing to sell Michigan Central but would also consider disposing of the "Nickel Plate," if it could obtain a satisfactory price for it. From time to time it has been rumored that the Lackawanna was desirous of obtaining either the "Nickel Plate" or the Michigan Central. Nothing definite in this connection, however, is heard in circles usually well informed regarding affairs of the two systems.

TO BOOM TRADE IN BONDS ON LOCAL BOARD

Leading Events in Athletics

FAST TRACK TEAM IS LOOKED FOR BY OKLAHOMA

State Record Hammer Thrower Risen and Former Captain McIntosh Only Point Winners Not Eligible for This Season

J. C. DARLING COACH

NORMAN, Okla. With the Kansas City indoor athletic meet scarcely more than five weeks off, a dual meet scheduled with the University of Texas for the first of May, the state intercollegiate contest just two weeks after this, a dual contest with the Oklahoma A. C. between these two dates and a possible all-around meet with the University of Arkansas for the last of May, regular out-of-door training is in full swing at the University of Oklahoma under the direction of Coach John C. Darling.

Owing to Oklahoma's climate, Coach Darling was able to make his call for track candidates to report on Boyd field immediately after the holiday vacation. In the two weeks since training was established 30 of the best men have reported, including all but two of last year's "O" men. Besides these and several of last year's opponents of the university in state meets who have entered school here, a half dozen of last year's high school champions have been graduated into the university, some of whom are expected to make a creditable showing, with only one year of training.

The only loss from last year's team is that of Risen who broke the state hammer record in the intercollegiate meet last year with 121 ft. 9 in., and Captain McIntosh, the Indian sprinter. Though no one has shown up equal to last year's weight men, several sprinters are out who promise to surpass McIntosh.

For the 100-yard dash, P. Lively, last year's state champion with a record of 10 1-5, is one of the chief contenders. Both he and Lowry, a last year's winner, are doing the distance in practice in 10s. Weiss, from the University of Texas, is also looked upon as likely material. Besides these, there are nearly half a dozen promising men.

Lowry took first place in the 220 last year in both the state and the Texas meet, his best time being 23s. Coach Darling thinks he can lower time considerably this year. Close seconds for the position on the team are being developed in Lively, Hansen and Fields.

An even greater wealth of material is in sight for the 440. Courtright is expected to lower his mark of 51s, set in the Oklahoma-Texas relay, and either Lowry or Lively may be switched to the longer distance. Lee Fields, a new man in training, is doing some fast time both in the quarter and in the half-mile. Hansen of this year's squad also has a half-mile record of 2m. 23-5.

From present indications, a mile man will be developed capable of approaching the present state record of 4m. 34-5s. In Dendy, who last year came slightly under 4m. 40s.

With Captain Jacobs, last year's all-around state champion, who took first place in four events in the state meet, the attention of Coach Darling is being turned to the development of good seconds in the high and low hurdles and the high jump. Jacobs last year set the record of 5ft. 10 in. in the high jump, and Coach Darling says he is good for a better record this year.

Claude Reed, varsity fullback, will be forced into the broad jump. Coach Darling stated this week. On account of lack of training he fell down last year; but he has a record of 21ft. 11 in., a good margin above the average in southwestern intercollegiate. Jacobs has passed the 21ft. mark, and Woods, with a high school record of 21ft. 6 in., is thought to be capable of making 22ft. after a few weeks of training.

For the vault, Conagan, fresh from the ranks of high school champions, seems now to be the most likely material. His record of 10ft. 9 in., in last year's secondary department places him above all contestants so far reporting.

But the chief difficulty on Oklahoma's track this year is the development of weight men. Anderson, a 200-pound man from last year's squad, has just begun training on the shot and discus. He is making in the neighborhood of 30ft., and has already reached 120ft. with the discus. But in the event Anderson should make good in these two numbers, he could hardly be spared from the hammer, for which a really likely man has not yet reported this year.

Unless Texas shows up considerably better than she did last year, Coach Darling states that he is confident of defeating her in the annual dual meet held in May. Six men will also be taken to the indoor meet at Kansas City.

WEEGHMAN SIGNS LEASE

CHICAGO—Charles Weeghman, owner of the Chicago Federals, has signed his 99-year lease for the North Side property where the new Federal League park is to be located. He said he expected to let the contract for the erection of the stands at once.

DETROIT SIGNS TWO CATCHERS

DETROIT—Oscar Stange and Frank Gibson, catchers, have signed 1914 contracts with the Detroit club. Stange is the veteran backstop of the team and Gibson was obtained from the Texas league in 1912.

STAR ALL-ROUND WESTERN LEADER



CAPT. JOHN JACOBS
University of Oklahoma track team

COUNSEL STATES KILLIFER MUST PLAY AS FEDERAL

E. E. Gates, General Advisor to New Baseball League, Says Courts Will Uphold Contract

INDIANAPOLIS—"If William Killifer plays baseball at all, he will play with the Federal league," said E. E. Gates, general counsel for the Federal league, Thursday night in discussing the action of that player in which it is claimed he signed a contract with the Federal league and subsequently signed to play with the Philadelphia Nationals. Mr. Gates declared that court decisions sustain this view.

"If Killifer actually has signed a contract to play with Philadelphia, there are but two conclusions which follow such action," Mr. Gates said. "First, that organized baseball has abandoned its initial position, announced to the public and to the players, that it would not take back into organized baseball a player who jumped to the Federal league. Second, that the law will protect the Federal league in all contracts it has signed with players, and Killifer can be enjoined from playing with the Philadelphia club."

"As Mr. Gilmore announced, both the players and their contracts will be protected, even if it is necessary to resort to the courts to do so, and the courts have held that a player's contract for a specific season cannot be broken."

TUFTS BASEBALL MEN OUT FEB. 15

MEDFORD, Mass.—Baseball practice at Tufts College will begin to take on a serious aspect following the mid-year recess, which begins one week from today, and Coach John T. Slattery intends to call out the candidates for the varsity nine soon after the opening of the new term, probably about the fifteenth of next month. At present there is no baseball work going on with the exception of a few students who are taking voluntary practice. This is the first season that Mr. Slattery has coached at Tufts, and it is believed by both the student body and the athletic advisory board that he will turn out one of the best lines that has represented the college for years. Mr. Slattery is a former American league catcher, and an authority on baseball.

EXPECT SHORT SESSION TODAY

CHICAGO—American Association magnates predicted that today's annual meeting would be one of the shortest in history when they finally got together in the Congress hotel after 24 hours delay, with schedule-making a principal matter of business.

Manager Hendricks of the Indianapolis Club, it was understood, had made arrangements to get the pick of players discarded by the Boston Red Sox during the coming season.

HENDRIX TO JOIN FEDERALS

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Claude Hendrix, a pitcher for the Pittsburgh Nationals, has returned from Chicago where he discussed terms with Manager Tinker. He says he will sign a Federal league contract as soon as it arrives.

WALSH SIGNS WITH ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS—Dee Walsh, shortstop, has signed his 1914 contract with the St. Louis Americans.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

We recently quoted an article by A. T. McCaul on the subject of founding new clubs. Golf Illustrated prefaces another contribution of his with the following remarks: "The writer has had a wide experience of the management of clubs, and speaks with authority. He discusses catering from the vital standpoint of £ s. d.; and deals some vigorous blows at the 'grumbling member' who is a familiar figure in most golf clubs. Mr. McCaul points out that no golfing 'Chancellor of the Exchequer' can be expected to give a ninepenny lunch for fourpence. On the important question of lunch, Mr. McCaul is, we think, voicing the sentiments of the average golfer when he plumps for a good plain meal in preference to the 'cress sandwich' and 'fancy biscuit' menu."

Mr. McCaul begins by saying that how little is known of the art of good catering is emphasized at intervals by the articles and letters appearing from time to time in golfing papers:

As I write I have before me an article and a letter, the former by "Onlooker," and the latter by a gentleman rejoicing in the nom de plume of "Discontented."

My experience of catering, which goes back some 20 years, leads me to consider that, as a rule, the catering at most golf clubs is very well done, and that meals are well cooked and nicely served at a cost which could not be lowered and, in many instances, ought to be raised. Two shillings is the minimum charge that can be made with any safety for a lunch consisting of hot joint and vegetables, sweets, cheese and biscuits; and I see no reason why there should be a smaller charge for a cold lunch.

Any one who thinks the matter out will understand, without having to be told, that you cannot compare the prices at a city restaurant, or even a West End club, with those of a golf club. In the first place, the restaurant, and the steward at a West End club can reckon fairly accurately from day to day the number of lunches to be served, and prepare accordingly. The steward at a golf club, on the contrary, has to guess, to a very large extent, and is at the mercy of the weather and any counter attractions that can influence the attendance of members. If there is any doubt as to how the weather affects the catering, the returns month by month during a wet winter will provide conclusive evidence on the point.

"Onlooker," in his interesting article, is willing that the full hot lunch should be two shillings, but wishes for a reduction of 6d. if the lunch is cold, and a further 6d. if the economically minded golfer does not require sweets. Would any steward and stewardess like to serve a cold meat lunch, with bread, butter and cheese, to say nothing of vegetables, for the sum of one shilling? "Onlooker" calls this a light lunch, but why light?

What is to prevent the member from having two big plates of cold beef, two helpings of vegetables, and a lot of bread, cheese, biscuits, and butter; if he should, what margin does any rational person imagine there would be to bear its share of lighting, fuel, wages, wear and tear, etc. etc. It seems to me that our steward and stewardess have quite enough to do to make the food part of the catering pay as it is without adding to their difficulties by turning the dining room into an A.B.C. shop, or a Lockhart's.

Unfortunately for a house committee, or in the case of a proprietary club, the proprietors, there is always a certain element in a club who are anxious to obtain as much as possible, and even more than possible, for every coin of the realm that they so unwillingly dole out, and these gentlemen always preface their remarks by obligingly stating that "they have no objection to the club making a profit," and then go on to explain how it may be done, and handsomely, too, if only the powers that be could be made to see how profitable a thing it is to study the wishes of members. Within certain well-defined bounds this cannot be disputed, but the wishes of the members as a body are not the whims of a few, and I am most decidedly of opinion that the duty of every committee or body of proprietors is to see that the catering pays, and pays properly, providing good food at fair and reasonable charges, such charges being based on a clear percentage of net profit, i. e., after duly allowing for a proportion of the dead charges to be incurred by the club in providing such entertainment.

HARD MATCHES IN PALM BEACH GOLF

HARVARD NAMES RELAY RUNNERS

MAIAN, Biddle, Bingham and Baron for the varsity, and Holbe, Finney, Stanley and Tscherner for the freshmen, are the men selected to make up the Harvard relay teams that will run in the Coast Artillery Corps indoor games in Boston Saturday night.

Trials were held at Cambridge Thursday, and Coach W. F. Donovan selected these men as the best of the Harvard squads out for practice.

WISCONSIN NAMES JUNEAU

MADISON, Wis.—The University of Wisconsin board of regents has appointed W. J. Juneau head football coach for 1914.

GOSSETT SIGNS WITH NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Richard Gossett, of the New York American league club's young catcher, has sent his signed contract to the club.

HEIGHTS CASINO AND HARVARD EASY WINNERS

Defeat Princeton and Columbia Respectively in New York Interclub Squash Series—Crimson Is Now Leading Series

KEELER BEATS IRVING

NEW YORK—Harvard Club and Heights Casino scored easy victories in the interclub squash tennis tournament. Harvard defeated Columbia on the latter's courts 6 matches to 1, while Heights Casino made a clean sweep in the series with Princeton on the Tigers' courts.

Columbia's victory was scored by F. S. Keeler, who defeated L. du Pont Irving in straight sets after the hardest match of the series. Dr. Alfred Stillman of Harvard, the former champion, showed excellent form in his match with E. W. Putnam, and E. Irving was forced to the limit to win from Arthur L. Marvin, who is playing a strong game at present.

Six matches were played on the Princeton courts, two of which went to three sets for a decision. After losing the first set to S. H. Bird of Princeton, Joshua O. Love rallied and captured the next two. The competition between R. Goepel and M. McCoy was a keen one. The first set went to deuce 18-14, in favor of Goepel. The Princeton player won the second 15-6, but the effort proved too much for him, and Goepel won the third and deciding set. The summary:

Columbia vs. Harvard—G. Whitney, defeated H. D. Buckley, Columbia, 15-4, 15-3; F. S. Keeler, Columbia, defeated L. du Pont Irving, Harvard, 15-11, 15-11; Dr. Alfred Stillman, Harvard, defeated E. W. Putnam, Columbia, 15-3, 15-6; D. P. Starr, Harvard, defeated M. L. Cornell, Columbia, 15-4, 15-8; G. Winston, Harvard, defeated E. W. Putnam, Columbia, 15-4, 15-6; A. W. Swann, Harvard, defeated H. S. Byrnes, Columbia, 15-6, 15-12; E. Irving, Harvard, defeated Arthur L. Marvin, Princeton, 15-6, 15-13. Marker, Frank Di Salvo, Columbia.

Heights Casino, defeated L. O. Lowe, Heights Casino, defeated L. O. Lowe, Princeton, 9-15, 15-10, 15-9; J. W. Williams, Heights Casino, defeated P. C. Boutellier, Princeton, 15-6, 15-13; R. Goepel, Heights Casino, defeated M. McCoy, Princeton, 15-12, 15-12; J. C. Corlier, Heights Casino, defeated W. Hope, Princeton, 15-2, 15-12; G. Abbott, Heights Casino, defeated H. Tolley, Princeton, 15-3, 15-12; R. E. T. Rigg, Heights Casino, defeated J. Taylor, Princeton, 15-5, 15-2.

Harvard put its strongest team in the field in order to clinch its claim to the championship title of the league. By scoring such a complete victory, Harvard leads in the competitions, with four series of matches won and none lost. The Heights Casino, which was also successful Thursday, stands second, with four series won and one lost. Columbia is third, with one victory and four defeats, and the Princeton team fourth, with no victories and four defeats. Harvard still has a postponed series to play with Princeton.

BOSTON A. A. AND ALL-NEW YORK PLAY TIE GAME

BOSTON A. A. AND ALL-NEW YORK PLAY TIE GAME

Boston Athletic Association and an all-New York team played a tie hockey game in the Boston Arena Thursday evening with the score ending at 5 goals each.

Originally scheduled as a game between B. A. A. and the Wanderers, the latter team used two star players in place of two of their regulars, who were unable to take part. Garon and Defresne were the men not members of the team.

That the game ended in a tie was a disappointment to the spectators, as it had been agreed previous to starting that an extra period should be contested should the regular game end in a tie. The summary:

B. A. A. ALL-NEW YORK
Foote, r.w. J. W. McDonnell
Hicks, c. J. W. McDonnell
Clifford, l.w. J. W. McDonnell
Osgood, l.w. J. W. McDonnell
Huntington, c.p. J. W. McDonnell
Foster, p. J. W. McDonnell
Canterbury, g. J. W. McDonnell
Segre, B. A. A. All-New York 5. Goals made by Osgood 2, Clifford 2, Hicks 1, Patton, Dufresne, Cliff, McDonnell, Smith, Referee, Dr. G. W. Tingley, Assistant referee, H. A. Foster, Jr. Goal umpires, George Debusch and J. H. Tingley. Time, 20m. Halves, Brown and B. J. Wood. Time, 20m. Halves.

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HARVARD CREWS ROW ANNAPOLIS VACATION WEEK

Arrangements Made to Have First and Second Crews Compete With Naval Academy

Preliminary arrangements for the Harvard varsity crew schedule include an innovation in the form of a training trip to Annapolis during the week of the spring vacation for both the first and second crews, with races against the naval academy crews at the end of the week. During the trip the crews will be the guests of the navy officers. The complete details have not yet been arranged.

Of late years the Harvard varsity have spent the spring recess in Cambridge, except in 1908, when the crew spent a few days at Annapolis. This trip should give a good deal of momentum to the early season rowing and help develop the speed of the crew over the two-mile course.

It also seems to be settled that the date of the dual race with Cornell will be Tuesday, May 26, unless something unforeseen makes it necessary to change the date. Although this follows very closely the Cornell regatta at Ithaca with Yale and Princeton on Saturday, May 23, it has been decided upon as the best date possible. Both the varsity and freshman crews will compete over the 17 1/2-mile course in the basin.

Announcement has been made that Coach Wray will sign the renewal of his contract as trainer of the Harvard oarsmen at the meeting of the rowing committee to be held early next week.

Although the signature on the new papers is long overdue, it is not probable that Harvard will this year change to a system of graduate coaches, which is said to have been the reason for the delay of Wray's signature.

OVER \$1,000,000.00 SPENT YEARLY FOR COLLEGE SPORTS

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—That the athletic expenses of the colleges of the United States amount to more than \$1,000,000.00 a year, but that the major portion of this does not go to pay for the physical exercises of the students is the statement made by Dr. H. S. Wingert, physical director of Ohio State University and received by the athletic authorities of Indiana University Thursday.

In his report Dr. Wingert states that of 111,600 students in 150 institutions, only 18,359 participate in the athletic games, while in nonvarsity games 45,378 men take part. On the sports not played under the direction of colleges only \$71,000 is spent annually.

Of 143 colleges taking part in intercollegiate sports, 37 per cent take no interest in fostering any type of physical exercise, the report says. Fifty-one per cent try to create love for sports by promoting football, baseball, basketball and other games. Twenty-one per cent give corrective exercises, 5 per cent require swimming and 2 per cent teach dancing.

BECKER WINS PINEHURST GOLF

PINEHURST, N. C.—L. Becker of Woodland was the winner of Thursday's final round three-ball Tin Whistles golf competition, defeating George H. Crocker of Brookline, 2 up and 1 to play. W. H. Childs of Brooklyn, the other finalist, defaulted.

The Rev. T. A. Cheatham of Salisbury, N. C., and E. B. Sherman of New Bedford won in a special handicap for prizes presented by James Barber of Englewood and the club. Miss Gwendolyn Cummings of Brookline and Miss Lucy K. Priest of Portsmouth divided honors in the weekly silver foil tournament, an elimination contest.

BEMENT TO MEET BUCKS IN FINAL

PALM BEACH, Fla.—G. Bement of the Myopia Hunt Club meets N. L. Bucks of Chicago today in the final round of the annual New Year's golf tournament here for the chief trophy.

Bement won his place in the final Thursday by defeating R. L. Whitman, his clubmate from Myopia, by 6 and 4. W. F. Southern of Essex county was victorious over P. C. Williams, South Shore Field Club, in the consolation.

COUMBE SIGNS WITH BOSTON

The signed contract of Fred N. Coumbe has been received by the Boston American league club. Coumbe was drafted from Utica of the New York State league last fall. He is a left-handed pitcher, weighs 153 pounds and stands 5 feet 10 1/2 inches tall.

FEDERALS SIGN TWO

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Alexander Zwilling, former outfielder of the St. Joseph Western league baseball team, and Third Baseman Westerville announce they have signed two-year contracts with the Chicago Federal league club.

QUINLAN SIGNS TO MANAGE

CHICAGO—Quinlan, former major league infielder, has signed to manage the Terre Haute Central league team. This was announced by Louis Heilbroner, president of the Central league.

U. S. GOLF ASSO. ADDS TO REGULAR APPROPRIATION

Sum of \$250 Will Be Allowed Three Clubs Holding National Championships for Incidentals

NEW YORK—The United States Golf Association, through its executive committee, has allowed all three clubs holding the national championships a sum of \$250 each more than the regular appropriation to defray incidental expenses.

At the recent meeting of the association it was argued that on several occasions clubs had found it necessary to pay considerable money, sometimes amounting to thousands, for expenses incidental to the management of a championship tournament. It has been the custom for the United States Golf Association to defray part of the expense, and as a result the addition is made. Thus, Ekwanok will receive \$1250 to help pay the expenses of the national amateur championship. Nassau will be allowed \$1000 for the women's meeting, while Midlothian will have \$750 for the open. The executive committee decided the matter by a mail vote.

Feb. 10 has been set by the association as the latest date on which club members of the organization may make returns with regard to the national handicap list for 1914. A week ago there were 181 clubs which had not responded to the secretary's request for handicap information.

Since that time about 50 have replied, leaving 131 still to be heard from. Some of these are clubs of importance. Unless a club replies promptly there is a chance of its members who are eligible to a rating being left out completely, and thus barred from the amateur championship.

BRENNAN WILL STAND BY FEDERAL BALL CONTRACT

KANSAS CITY—Followers of the Federal league are much pleased today over the announcement made by Pitcher A. F. Brennan, formerly of the Philadelphia National Baseball Club, Thursday that he was going to stand by the contract he has signed to play with Manager J. B. Tinker of the Chicago Federal league team.

Pitcher Brennan said Thursday: "I am going to stick with Tinker," the statement coming in response to a telegram from William Killifer, catcher of the Philadelphia Nationals who is claimed to have signed with the Federals and then accepted a contract with the Philadelphia team, and who wired Brennan that he had better sign with his former club.

Manager Tinker is due here today to have a conference with Pitcher Brennan and Outfielder Beals Becker of the Philadelphia team.

TENER GIVES OUT CONTRACT LIST

NEW YORK—John K. Tener, president of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, has announced that the following contracts have been approved:

With Boston, Richard Rudolph; with Chicago, Henry Zimmerman (1914, 1915, 1916, 1917); William E. Stack and Wilbur Good, with Cincinnati, John W. Bates, J. H. Moran and George H. Johnson (1914, 1915, 1916); Al Demaree (1914, 1915, 1916) and Edward L. Grant.

With Philadelphia, Charles S. Doolin (player and manager), William Killifer, Jr. (1914, 1915, 1916), Sherwood R. Magee (1914, 1915, 1916), Elmer Jacobs.

With Pittsburgh, James Viox, M. F. Mitchell, Ham R. Hyatt, H. H. Mowry (1914, 1915, 1916), George Gibson, Charles D. Adams, Lloyd Lynton Watt, and John F. Daley.

President Tener also announced that the following terms have been accepted: By Boston—Terms of Paul Strand, Thomas H. Griffith, Joseph Connelly and Jack J. Quinn.

M'LEAN TAKES SKATING TITLES

CLEVELAND—Robert McLean of Chicago carried off the honors in the second amateur skating championships at the Elysium rink Thursday night. Following were the winners:

One third mile, McLean, time 52.4-5s.; one mile novice, Rundell, Cleveland, time 3m. 15 1-5s.; one half mile, McLean, time 1m. 22.4-5s.; 1 1/2 miles, McLean, time 4m. 11 3-5s.

TUFTS NAMES RELAY TEAM

MEDFORD, Mass.—Coach McDonald of the Tufts varsity track team held trials for the relay team that will take part in the C. A. C. indoor meet in Boston Saturday night and selected Fox '15, McEllan '16, Stafford '16 and Captain Teal '15 to make up the quartet.

CRICKETERS TO CONFER

William Aleock, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Cricket Association, will go to Lawrence tomorrow, where he will confer with President William Kellett of the Merrimack Valley Cricket League relative to joining the state organization the coming season.

GRANT SIGNS WITH GIANTS

NEW YORK—E. L. Grant, the utility infielder of the Giants, has signed a 1914 contract with the National league champions. It was rumored that he will be sent to some minor league club when McGraw returns from his trip around the world.

BOSTON PAIR TO MEET NEW YORK IN RACQUET PLAY

G. R. Fearing and H. D. Scott Face G. C. Clark and G. Courtney in One Match of National Doubles Tourney

ST. LOUIS IN OTHER

NEW YORK—Two matches are scheduled for today in the national doubles racquet championship tournament of the United States on the courts of the local tennis and racquet club, G. C. Clark and G. Courtney of New York meeting G. R. Fearing and H. D. Scott of Boston in the first, and Lawrence Waterbury and Payne Whitney of New York facing Dwight F. Davis and J. W. Weir of St. Louis in the second.

Two matches were contested in the opening round Thursday, Waterbury and Whitney defeating G. A. Thorne and G. C. Osborne of Chicago in the opening event 15-11, 3-15, 15-9, 3-15, 15-11, 15-8. Clark and Courtney were the winners in the second, defeating Stanley Mortimer and G. M. Hecksher of New York 15-2, 15-12, 15-14.

Seldom has a more brilliant display of racquets been witnessed in the local court than that between Waterbury and Whitney and Thorne and Osborne. Repeated faults and careless returns marred the playing of the Chicago pair, and time and again, when easy shots faced them, a poor smash or negligent stroke would rob them of points. The match by points follows:

FIRST GAME
Whitney-Waterbury 0 3 2 1 3 2 4-15
Thorne-Osborne 6 10 2 1 1 -11
SECOND GAME
Whitney-Waterbury 0 1 1 1 1 -3
Thorne-Osborne 2 1 3 1 30 -15
THIRD GAME
Whitney-Waterbury 4 1 3 4 2 -9
Thorne-Osborne 2 1 3 1 30 -15
FOURTH GAME
Whitney-Waterbury 1 1 1 1 -3
Thorne-Osborne 1 1 1 1 -15
FIFTH GAME
Whitney-Waterbury 2 3 2 1 0 5 -11
Thorne-Osborne 1 1 4 0 1 -11
SIXTH GAME
Whitney-Waterbury 0 1 1 2 1 1 -15
Thorne-Osborne 1 2 1 0 1 3 -8

Acces by service—Whitney and Waterbury, 20; Thorne and Osborne, 28. Acces by placement—Whitney and Waterbury, 16; Thorne and Osborne, 24. Acces by opponents' misses—Whitney and Waterbury, 25; Thorne and Osborne, 17. Referee—M. S. Payton. Marker—George Standing.

Mortimer and Hecksher were unable to fathom the service of Courtney in the first game, while the back court work of the latter materially aided the team's victory in straight games. Only in the third game did Mortimer and Hecksher appear to have a chance but with 13 all and five games set they were unequal to the task, although they were successful

THE HOME FORUM

Roald Amundsen, Postmaster of North Pole

Postmaster of the most northerly postoffice in the world is the new title given to Roald Amundsen by the Norske Intelligenssekretariat. Post cards addressed to their friends are arriving every day from people asking him to carry the cards with him to the north pole. On arrival they hope that the postmaster and his assistants will pass these thousands of cards, from all parts of the world, through a post-marking machine. They will be conveyed on the down journey to the Fram, which will drop them at the first postoffice available. The mail for the Fram is not likely to be soon forgotten by those having anything to do with it, for every Norwegian man is expected to procure a post card in remembrance of the Roald Amundsen north pole expedition, and in so doing to contribute to the support of the expedition.

Argental a New Metal

If only for the sake of its name the new metal argental should find favor. It is an alloy of silver and aluminum, that very useful product that has gained so much favor of recent years. Argental has been put on the market by the inventor of the "McAdamite alloy" and in competition with silver is said to be really superior in many uses. It can be cast, rolled, spun, drawn into wire, it takes a good polish and is stronger than either silver or aluminum, thus bearing out the famous saying, "In union is strength." The alloy is almost as beautiful as silver, and in the end more beautiful in that it does not tarnish. The American Machinist in speaking of it says that as it is only about a third as heavy as silver the new alloy may be expected to find much use for table ware.

IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS INSIGNIA

THE superb Parliament House on College Green where "great hearted Grattan, first of Irishmen" held his parliament for many years, was for a long time a white elephant in the hands of the Government which extinguished it. Ultimately it was conveyed in 1802 to the governor and company of the Bank of Ireland. In the lease from the Government was a secret clause that the House of Commons should be so divided and partitioned as to retain nothing of its former character. The Speaker's chair and mace of the Irish House of Com-

mons are now in the National Museum, says M. McDonnell Bodkin, K. C., in his "Grattan's Parliament." Mr. Foster, who was Speaker from 1785 to 1800, refused to surrender those historic treasures to any authority than that which had entrusted them to his care. They came by descent to his grandson, the present Lord Maserene who has lent them to the National Museum, and who would not doubt be happy to restore them to a home near parliament. The magnificent candelabrum which was suspended from the ceiling of the Irish House of Commons now hangs in the examination hall of Trinity College.

A curious history attaches to the great silver bell whose peal, singularly sweet and penetrating, was heard in every nook and cranny of the House summoning the members to division. In some unexplained fashion it found its way to the old Theater Royal and was heard tolling the hours in play and opera to the delight of Dublin playgoers. . . . The benches of the Irish House of Commons are now in the hall of the Royal Irish Academy and on state occasions are occupied by the members. "The Woolsack," a handsome presidential chair, and the mace of the House of Lords are also preserved by the Royal Academy.

"Potato King's" Advice

That the so-called "potato king" of Kansas, J. G. Groves, is an African is not the most important fact, perhaps, in telling about him, but it is a striking fact. The American Magazine has a picture of him as he sits reading on the wide piazza of his comfortable and well appointed home. He found out the secret of making 300 bushels of potatoes grow in one acre, and he gives it to the world in words that are cited as follows:

"Prepare the ground thoroughly; learn to know good seed, then plant only that kind; cut the seed by hand, not by machinery, a machine cannot properly divide the eyes of a potato; plant in rows 27 to 30 inches apart and 10 to 12 inches in the row—by close planting we get 22,000 hills to the acre, while scanty planting allows only about 14,000 hills; cultivate frequently to conserve the moisture; stir the subsoil once a year by deep plowing; and spray when bugs or blight come."

Unique Gold Coin

The wonderful and unique coin which has been purchased for the British Museum in London is the only authentic example remaining of the gold coinage of the Anglo-Saxon King Offa, who reigned between 757 and 796. This Mercian prince was a close friend of Charlemagne as evidenced by the fact that he received many presents from the Emperor. The coin, although struck by a Christian king bears a Muhammadan inscription in Arabic. At the period when the coin was issued the Arabic dinar formed part of the gold currency of Europe, and it is surmised that on this account Offa caused an exact imitation to be struck for his own use. Probably the artificer was ignorant of Arabic, nevertheless, he succeeded in inscribing the Arabic characters so clearly that they can be easily deciphered today. The inscription runs as follows: "There is no other God but the one God. He has no equal—Mahomet is the apostle of God."

On Idleness

Doing nothing is doing ill.—Old English Proverb.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.
Gull; F; St.; ram—Gulf stream.

SCHLOSS VIEW, FULDA, HESSEN



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THE town of Fulda in the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river of the same name and in the midst of undulating country. It dates back to 1208, having grown up round the monastery founded in 744 by St. Boniface, the "Apostle of Germany." Its former importance as the residence of a prelate of princely rank is indicated by its numerous towers and public buildings

and by its old walls, parts of which are still standing. The cathedral, the actual structure of which is comparatively modern, occupies the site of the old abbey church. There is also an interesting old church, that of St. Michael, which was originally built in 822, added to in the eleventh century, and repaired in 1853. Amongst other interesting buildings are the former episcopal palace, built in 1710, and a fine library, containing a copy of the Gospels which originally belonged to Boniface, as well as other valuable MSS. and early printed books. The town which has had a very eventful career, was taken in the peasants' war, the thirty years' war and the seven years' war successively. It was at one time renowned as a seat of learning.

Sea Salt Used to Calculate Age of the Earth

"Real salt" has been used for a variety of purposes. It is the raw material in soda manufacture, and the basis of the glaze on our pots and pans, says the Daily Chronicle (London). But Professor Joly of Dublin used salt in calculating the age of the world. His method had the simplicity of genius. He first computed the amount of salt in the sea and found the quantity to be enough to replace the whole continent of Europe. Now all this salt was brought to the sea by the rivers, so his next computation was the amount of salt transported annually from land to ocean. A little sum in long division gave him a quotient of between 90,000,000 and 100,000,000. That was the age of Mother Earth, who had deceived Lord Kelvin into thinking her a maiden of between 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 years.

Need of Bible Reading

Men read too much about the Bible and too little of the Bible. Many who discuss critical problems have a minute knowledge of selected passages divorced from their context and are able to speak dogmatically on the mosaic sources without any appreciation of the general unity of the document itself. It is often found that those who have written and spoken much on criticism are entirely ignorant of the general character of Bible narratives. An examiner in our universities once remarked that papers on the Bible set at certain ordinations could be fully answered by men who relied on text-books and had not read their Bibles. Churchman.

Cromwell's Parliament

In a new book called "Pulpit, Platform and Parliament," Silvester Horne relates the following characteristic and inspiring story: In one of Cromwell's parliaments, when a measure was introduced, the mover drew his New Testament from his pocket and quoted certain passages in support of the measure. Then, the historian says, the other members drew their Testaments from their pockets, verified the quotations, nodded to one another that the thing was so, and the measure passed without delay.

America's First Steamboats and Railroads

THE fame of the Clermont, known as the first successful steamboat, really ought to be divided with the little Phoenix. Col. John Stevens built the Phoenix with American made engines, while those of the Clermont were brought from England, and Stevens was the first to brave the ocean with a vessel propelled by steam. The Phoenix was the contemporary of the Clermont, but as Livingston and Fulton held the monopoly of the Hudson river, the Phoenix was put to work between Philadelphia and Trenton. Colonel Stevens for six years, ending in 1806, sought to establish steam navigation by the screw propeller, and among his ideas were the short four blade screw, steam at high pressure, multitubular boilers, engines directly connected with propeller shafts, and twin screws. This was 40 years before these things were perfected and actually used in ocean navigation.

George Hies in his account of the Stevens family's inventions says that in 1810 Colonel Stevens, discussing the plans for the Erie canal, urged the construction of a railway where steam would be applied to land traffic. He reminded the canal commissioners that resistance of water increased in proportion to the speed of the vessel, and so swift navigation on water must always be limited. To the incredulous he foretold the astonishing velocity of 100 miles an hour for a steam carriage. He said that 20 or 30 miles might prove to be the practical limit of railway speed, though he should not be surprised to see steam carriages running 40 to 50 miles an hour. As far back as 1795 Colonel Stevens had designed a steam locomotive but

was hampered in making a track strong enough to support the heavy low-pressure engine of that day. In 1817 he obtained a charter to build a railroad in New Jersey but the project was regarded as merely visionary. In 1823 with the help of Stephen Girard, he projected a railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and thus incorporated the Pennsylvania railroad, 23 years before the present corporation was chartered. In 1826 he built at his own expense the first locomotive that ran on rails in the United States. It coursed on a circular track near where Stevens institute now stands at Hoboken, N. J. This was three years before Horatio Allen ran the Stourbridge Lion at Honesdale, Pa., and four years before the fame of Stephenson's Rocket.

The first useful railroad in the United States was operated at Mauch Chunk, Pa., to carry coal. The Quincy railroad near Boston came next, completed in 1826 to convey granite. The South Carolina road was third, finished in 1832, and the Camden and Amboy railroad of the Stevens family in New Jersey followed. The Stevenses owned fast horses and at first they used to send a man driving a horse ahead of the locomotive to warn people to get off the track.

Seek and Find

Attempt the end, and never stand to doubt;
Nothing's so hard, but search will find it out.
—Robert Herrick.

DR. CHIVERS' WORKS STILL INTEREST

RECENTLY a free public library advertised for any of the works of Dr. Thomas Holley Chivers of Georgia, thus furnishing evidence that interest in this strange American author has not entirely disappeared. Dr. Chivers gave himself almost entirely to literary pursuits. His poems were emotional, musical and refined in tone. He had a great deal of Poe's arabesque style, lacking, however, the same artistic skill. His first book was "Conrad and Eudora," published in 1834. Between that date and 1858 he published seven or eight volumes, with such names as "Nachochiche, or the Beautiful Star," "Eonches of

Ruby," "Virginia," "The Sons of Usona." Although attaining considerable popularity in his own day, Chivers is chiefly remembered now in connection with what is called the Poe-Chivers controversy. Writing under several noms-de-plume, Chivers publicly claimed his poems to have been the source from which Poe obtained "The Raven" and other most highly praised works. The resemblance in style is undoubtedly remarkable and quite precludes the presumption that one or the other was not influenced by his contemporary. To read Chivers' "Vigil of Aiden" is to ask in wonderment what Joel Benton, "Did Chivers strike first these cadences, now so familiar? or were they Poe's invention . . . ?"

The nomenclature also presents many similarities. Such names as Aiden, Eulalie, Avalon, Auber, and such words as abysmal, asphodel, evangel are profusely used by both poets. Chivers claimed that Poe made plagiaristic use of material sent by him to Poe in the latter's capacity as editor. There seems to be no certain solution of the problem, but Poe's genius touched to such higher levels of art whatever he had in common with Chivers, that of the two, it was Poe and not Chivers who wrote the really great poetry; and when Mr. Stedman made up the frontispiece of portraits for his anthology, he chose Lanier of a later generation to represent the South with Poe, and did not even mention Chivers.

A correspondence between Chivers and Poe, partly on business topics, was published a few years ago. Himself a devoted admirer of Poe at the time of Griswold's attack, Chivers began a memoir in defense against it; but the book was not completed and never published. This was several years before the controversy was opened.

Grecian History

For an attentive observer who sees nothing in events of the utmost diversity of appearance but the natural effects of a certain number of causes differently combined, Greece is the universe in small, the history of Greece a excellent epitome of universal history.—Bougainville.

TRUTH'S DETECTION OF ERROR

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALL warrants or grants requiring royal assent to give them validity receive the sovereign's sign-manual or signature and are sealed with the sovereign's signet. This is to prevent fraud or falsification and also to insure recognition by all concerned of the authority which such a document bears. As a rule the signet or seal bears the sovereign's own image impressed upon it. In connection with the spiritual definition given by Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, to the word "seal," as, "The signet of error revealed by Truth" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 593), it is interesting to consider what impression, if any, we are most likely to find upon this particular seal. What in fact is error's image or likeness?

On page 535 of the Christian Science text-book already quoted above, Mrs. Eddy relates that an inquirer once said to her, "I like your explanations of truth, but I do not comprehend what you say about error." Close to these words there is a marginal heading which runs, "Ignore the sign of error," a summing up of Mrs. Eddy's answer, "This is the nature of error. The mark of ignorance is on its forehead, for it neither understands nor can be understood." Granting therefore the utility of trying to discover what error is, we may yet find it helpful to consider what error is not and what is the nature of the ignorance referred to. Now error is manifestly not constructive. Good builds, error claims to be able to pull down or to destroy. Thus health is a positive condition, it is an expression of good, created by Mind, Love, intelligence. Sickness tries to assert a power which it really has not to undermine or destroy health. Life is a positive fact; death is a negative lie, for it is but the seeming destroyer or destruction of life. If evil or error really possessed the ability attributed to it, the universe would be gradually vanishing away, for bit by bit the work of destruction would go on so long as there remained one fragment of truth to be destroyed.

Error is ignorant of its own inability

to destroy good. It issues laws of annihilation, writs of sin and sickness, grants of false pleasures and allurements; how are we to detect error's signature upon these and know that they are valueless? Of ourselves we cannot do so; but Mrs. Eddy gives us the assurance that it shall be revealed by Truth, hence all we need to do is to rely upon Truth, study Truth, learn Truth and the counterfeit will be revealed to us. We shall recognize error's signet because we shall know it is not Truth's and no other recognition is needed. All men are eager, when they learn that there is a way of escape, to leave behind beliefs of trouble, pain or grief, but the so-called pleasures of sin are more attractive in belief and mortals are less ready to look for the image on the seal. Yet true and holy pleasure is sinless and, as is well expressed in the lines,

"We need not, Lord, our gladness leave,
To worship Thee aright;
Our joyfulness for praise receive!
Thou mak'st our lives so bright!"
—Christian Science Hymnal, 59.

To experience true joy is to be sure that error has not sealed the grant. Error sometimes says we cannot rejoice with them that do rejoice, but must instead envy them the happiness they

possess because our own outlook compares so unfavorably with theirs. The signet of Truth is certainly not upon this declaration. Love is a true condition building up happiness whereas jealousy is an unreal attitude claiming to be able to destroy (our own) happiness; and it is always possible for men to be "kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love; in honor preferring one another," sharing alike in each others joys and overcomings. But let us as individuals be equally just to ourselves, and resolutely refuse to be bound by any so-called laws or warrants that have not upon them the signet of Truth.

The Star Will Come

The star will come. It dare not by one hour
Cheat science, or falsify her calculation;
Men will have passed, but, watchful in the tower,
Man shall remain in sleepless contemplation;
And should all men have perished in their turn,
Truth in their place would watch the star's return.
—Arthur O'Shaughnessy.

GLIMPSES OF JOHN BURROUGHS

SIMPLE and homely report of human traits appears in some sketches of John Burroughs by his son Julian in the Craftsman. We read of the naturalist's keen observation and his delight when his boy showed similar quickness. Yet one night when three trains on the New York Central road as they ran past the home on the Hudson were stopped one after the other by the newly established block system while father and son sat looking out upon them, the son noted the effective working of the thing, the father did not even see the trains. Three towing lights that hang on Hudson river boats conspicuous in the dark also had never been noted by Mr. Burroughs, who seems to have had eyes only for the things he had trained himself to see, the things he loved. He could hear a plover drumming when others could catch no sound.

Mr. Burroughs put himself to school to Emerson, and was much chagrined because his son did not delight in the Concord sage. Emerson was for him the great master of literary craftsmanship, and for true literary quality John Burroughs has always striven, even while perceiving that as substance and style are really one to struggle to write is not how to do it. The thing is to have imagination and feeling kindled by what we have in thought; then we shall utter it in words that compel attention. John Burroughs was fond of telling how he spent the money he earned as a boy by making and selling cakes of maple sugar. He wanted an algebra and a rhetoric, but his father was unwilling that he should spend money in that way. So the boy earned his own money. At another time when he was teaching school, he walked miles

Successward

The way to success is not down a chute, but up a ladder.—Youths Companion.

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ADDRESS

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BOSTON, MASS.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Children of the Inn

There were once six children who lived at a tavern that stood on an old post road, as it was called, between Vermont and Canada. They used to have many interesting visitors at the inn, and a story in Youths Companion shows that it was hard to decide which were more interesting guests, the elephants or a lady who was then the greatest singer in the world. The circus used to come through and stay over night near the tavern or inn, and then the children certainly did have a good time. A lake was near and the circus men used to take the elephants down there to drink and bathe. The elephants would lie down in the shallows and dip first one side and then the other in the water as if they really enjoyed it. And sometimes at night the six children would hear the lion roar or the hyena howl.

One day they saw that great preparations were being made in the house and they kept a close watch to see who was coming this time. And they were much disappointed to see only a lady very plainly dressed leaving the stage coach, followed by two gentlemen. By and by the six peeped in at the dining room door and saw the lady in a very plain black dress, with patches on the elbow, sitting at the table. And soon they were all called into the parlor to see this wonderful lady, whose name was Miss Jenny Lind. She took the littlest of the six children in her arms and she sat

An Arizona Wind

Down turquoise ledge and valley
And thousand-terraced height;
Past opal drop and alley
And fawn-veiled stairs of light;
Where full the Colorado
In basalt shadow sweeps,
The changing wind blows high and low
Through purple-folding deeps.

Picture Puzzle



What country?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, January 23, 1914

Civil Service Has Need of Its Defenders

In a well balanced discussion of the treatment of the merit system by the present United States administration and Congress, Robert W. Belcher, secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, recently portrayed to the Massachusetts Reform Club the menace to the merit system which he declared was more serious than any that has been confronted since the passage of the reform act, thirty-one years ago. The not uncommon practice of legislating by riders on important acts of Congress, resorted to in the case of the four conspicuous measures of the past ten months, had apparently met with no check from the President until the project of removing the assistant postmasters in first and second-class offices in the now pending postal appropriation bill stirred him to the point of promising a veto if this reactionary provision is not removed. Judgment upon the President's attitude may not be final on any evidence of the first ten months of his administration. It must await the direct issue between him and Congress on the postal act and other developments of his course. What is now evident is that Congress is again arrayed against the merit system and that there is a stirring of public sentiment for its defense.

On the same occasion, Charles Warren, formerly chairman of the Massachusetts civil service commission, came to the defense of the administration, particularly as to the changes in the service in the Philippines, successfully showing that these had been made in accord with the principle of the civil service law, and brought the topic to local application by asserting that no mayor of Boston, however disposed, would dare in this day to affront public sentiment by seeking spoils in the way of years ago. Both speakers displayed a confidence in public opinion as the defense of a clean public service, national, state and municipal. It remains to inquire how well founded is that reliance.

Development of antagonism to the merit rule that places barriers in the way of partisan capture of offices, as now evidenced in the United States Congress, may be regarded as showing only the habitual inclination of politicians. It is constantly reappearing, when official places are insufficient to meet the partisan demand. Even in the period when Massachusetts has been advancing the reform to the point of protecting the state's service almost completely and that of the cities and towns in large measure, it has been questioned if the legislators, being politicians, would support the movement if left wholly to their own impulses. There is ground for the belief that they would not. Their favorable action is the expression of their deference to a well established public demand. Even here there is lacking proof that the submission of a direct issue to the voters would find them aligned against the spoils practice.

The actual reliance is in the insistence upon a moral treatment of the service by men who are devoted to it and whose vigor prevents abandonment of the ground gained. The case for a service based on merit is not debatable. Men are held to acquiescence in it by recognition of the soundness of its claim. Its rightness rather than its demonstrated popularity is its security. As in the present situation in Congress, so constantly and everywhere, there is grave necessity that the conscience of the people be appealed to and that there shall not be over-confidence in the subsidence of the old claim of party proprietorship in public places against the common good.

Clerical Respect for Actor

THE spectacle of a considerable and typical group of clergymen in New York city and Brooklyn acting as hosts at a formal repast given in honor of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, just as he was about closing his metropolitan engagement, is of a sort that the social historian could hardly have chronicled a generation ago. At that time teachers of religion and ethics who ministered by pulpit preaching were not permitted, either by lay opinion within the church or by ecclesiastical law, to admit any fellowship with a preacher treading the playhouse stage. Nor is there any such permission today, so far as ecclesiastical regulation goes. The church law is not enforced as it used to be and both laity and clergy assert a freedom of choice not known in any previous stage of society.

To explain the changed point of view is not so difficult. Mere reaction and revolt account for some of the transformation. Bonds of authority are relaxed. Discipline is not stern. But there are other and profounder reasons than this. Men have been led to see the injustice of wholesale condemnation of an ancient profession and art and to substitute for it the same discriminating tests of character that they use in judging any calling. Idealism of belief and conduct have been discovered where tradition said they never could flourish. The dramatic or histrionic form of truth-telling has been rediscovered to be quite as ancient in its intellectual pedigree as the hortatory and homiletic method of preaching. The orthodox church, like the university, the woman's club and the press, has been forced to make terms with the theater and admit it as a social factor, not to be excoriated but to be controlled if possible in the interests of high art and noble didactic purpose.

Last but not least, the lives of eminent actors have been shown to be so very much like those of other high-minded artists and exponents of other professional ideals, that to maintain the older attitude of proscription of all players has not been possible for the modern teacher, whether he be allied with a school or a church. Consequently, in both the academic and the ecclesiastical worlds, ostracism of plays and players is no more. Intellectual power, moral probity, and a spirit of social service are being allowed and made to count, and virtue no longer goes unrecognized. Ethical idealism, romance, free play for qualities of imagination, reasonable reverence for tested codes of conduct, are ends of social endeavor for which both church and theater strive when in their best moods of civic consecration. Their common foes can be defeated by a combined campaign for decency and respect for virtue.

In Defense of the Public Schools

MANY of the most devoted friends of the United States public school system are to be found among its severest critics, and many of these, forgetful at times of the fact that their loyalty is not known to all, are prone to go so far in their criticism as to be confounded by the uninformed with those who are not friends of the system. Open, honest, discriminating criticism cannot harm the public schools, but there can be so much of it as to disturb the balance and completely overshadow the measure of praise that is meted out to those institutions. It is a desirable thing, for numerous reasons, that there should be at least a momentary pause in criticism now and then, that account may be taken of the good the schools have done and are doing, and that proper recognition and appreciation should be bestowed upon them.

Refreshing, encouraging and welcome, therefore, are the facts brought out by Philander P. Claxton of the United States commission of education in an address delivered at Worcester, Mass., a few days ago. These facts, stated modestly enough, make quite an impressive array. Summarized briefly, they show that the public schools of the United States have educated 90,000,000 people in the last forty years; that they have reduced illiteracy from 22 to 7 per cent; that they have reduced illiteracy among negroes from 95 to 15 per cent, and that they have reduced illiteracy among immigrants to 12 per cent.

This is a splendid showing, but no earnest friend or defender of the public school system, not even Commissioner Claxton, will claim perfection for it. On the contrary, the greater the loyalty to that system the greater the desire and the more persistent the effort to improve it. Thus, Commissioner Claxton would establish school terms of equal length, build up a great corps of thoroughly trained teachers, see that every child may take advantage of all the public school offers, prevent cutting of the education period, give greater variety to the curriculum, establish a six-year elementary school and, finally, make possible a three-hour school day 300 days in the year, giving a total of 900 hours of study a year.

There may be differences of opinion on some of these recommendations. But there will hardly be a difference of opinion among those who care most for the welfare of the nation, as to the magnificent achievements of the public school system in the past and as to the absolute necessity of providing the best of everything for it in the future.

Fuel Supply for United States Navy

RECENT official reports on tests of Alaskan coal as a source of fuel for United States naval vessels have not been encouraging. But deposits yet to be tested may prove of a higher grade, in which case the government undoubtedly will use this base of supply. Meanwhile, like all the first-class powers, the great North American republic is in duty bound to develop such fuel oil reserves as it has within the national domain, and that, to some degree at least, under direct government control so that the navy may not be at the mercy of private owners. Could the inner history of much that is now happening in Mexico, Colombia, Peru and other lands not remote from the Panama canal be told freely the public would understand how large a factor in current international maneuverings is this matter of fuel supply.

Fortunately for the United States, it still has, underlying lands vested in the government, great untapped reservoirs of oil which official guardians of public interests are making it their business to protect and to utilize as occasion demands. In addition there are oil-producing tracts, formerly government property but obtained unlawfully for private exploitation, which are now being fought over in the courts, with a view to their restoration to national control. Last but not least there are the immensely valuable oil lands of Oklahoma, with title vested in the Indians. Much of this property, one way or another, has passed into the hands of the whites; and more of it is likely to undergo such a change unless some action is taken. It has dawned upon the federal officials charged with responsibility for the Indians that this oil-producing territory might better be controlled by the nation than by its probable future white owners; and an investigation of the plan to secure such control by equitable means, now being carried on by the Indian bureau, seems eminently wise and fitting.

THE term "vocational guidance," employed under a new law in the state of Connecticut, is one worthy of consideration by educators everywhere. It means vocational direction, of course, but guidance, and of a gentle character, is very frequently what the youthful bent is most in need of.

THERE is some force in the point raised by Mrs. Haviland H. Lund, organizer of the Forward to the Land League, a new organization looking to the creation in the United States of a greater desire among all classes of people for the cultivation of the soil, that the "back to the land" motto fails to convey the right idea, or fails to convey the right idea in the most attractive manner. "Back to the land," as she views it, implies a return to the land as it has been known and to a large degree disliked by several generations. Old time farming was dreary, she says, and the purpose of the Forward to the Land League is to substitute for it something that will be cheerful and comfortable and profitable to all who engage in it.

We do not know how far the new league will be able to interest the whole country in its plan to promote farming groups or communities, and to establish social centers in these communities so that farmers and their families may have sociability and agreeable interests. But in many parts of the country work that may be regarded as preparatory to the forward to the land movement is now under way. With one notable instance the readers of the Monitor are, we believe, fairly well acquainted. This is the revolutionary rural school movement in Cook county, Ill. One of the principal objections of parents to the farming occupation is the educational disadvantage that goes with it. Thousands of comfortable homes in the country are broken up annually that town or city schooling may be secured to the children; thousands of families are deterred from leaving the crowded towns and cities annually and settling in the country by the consideration that the children are assured better school advantages in the former. In Cook county, Ill., and in many other parts of the United States at present,

Education a Factor in Landward Movement

a strong movement is in progress looking to the raising of the rural school to the town and city standard. Success in this particular may be put down as fundamental to the success of any general movement toward the soil.

Establishment of social centers in farming communities, and other improvements calculated to brighten existence in the country, may come, and should come in proper time, but the very first thing to do in order that home-makers may be induced to the farms in considerable numbers is to provide schools that will assure to country-bred children equivalent educational advantages with the children of town and city. This is not impossible. Standardization of the schools in every state would bring it about.

Rembrandt Relics Reach England

IN A GENERAL sort of way the relic hunter is one of the most futile of individuals. He pursues the cloak of Sir Walter Raleigh or the shoe of Queen Elizabeth with all the devotion of the quest of Sir Galahad or the eagerness of Stephenson in search of the secret of the steam engine. Calverley has piloried the most senseless phase of this curious profession in those delightful lines written after a visit to St. Michael's Mount:

For there I saw, within a frame,
The pen—O heavens! the pen—
With which a duke had signed his name,
And other gentlemen.

There were, however, as Calverley slyly pointed out, e'en greater geese than the goose who grew that particular quill. For instance, there was Horace Walpole who, in the intervals between writing all the scandal of London to Sir Horace Mann, in Florence, and voting steadily for the Whig party in the House, spent his days in hunting for Wolsey's red hat or Queen Mary's comb.

Occasionally, however, a relic of more than usual interest finds its way into the market, and this is perhaps the case in the instance of the tortoise shell mahlstick and ivory palette knife of Rembrandt which have just been presented to the National Gallery. The tools with which a great workman does his work have always an interest of their own. These relics are absolutely all that have been preserved of the opulent days of the famous painter, when he lived in his great house in Amsterdam, surrounded by old armor and engraving, and pictures by Giorgione and Palma Vecchio. Later his extravagance brought him less happy days. His very table and bed linen were seized by his creditors, but the mahlstick and palette knife seem to have been left to him.

Ruskin with his curious metaphysical insight drew a parallel between the domestic life of the man and his art, and summed it up in one vitriolic line. The average man, however, looks at the matter more materially, and so the relics of the maestro were purchased by, of all men, the Mennonite, Jacob von Ruysdael, the prince of Dutch landscape painters. Ruysdael himself was so intent on preserving the authenticity of the treasures, that he attached to them a vellum document on which he inscribed his own name, and asked future owners to inscribe theirs. This request has been scrupulously followed, with the result that the relics have now come into England with their pedigree intact, and have gone to find companionship with another great relic, the palette of Joseph Mallord Turner.

Possibly Alderwomen for Chicago Next March

CHICAGO has thirty-five wards and a city council membership of seventy. The registered voters in the wards run from less than 5000 in the Ninth to more than 24,000 in the Twenty-Fifth. Aldermen are elected by the ward vote. The total registration for the last spring election was 423,529. In the last mayoralty election the vote stood: Merriam, Republican, 180,672; Harrison, Democrat, 177,907; Brubaker, Prohibitionist, 2239; Rodriguez, Socialist, 24,825; Prince, Socialist-Labor, 1058. Harrison's plurality was 17,325. Chicago has frequently reversed itself politically within two years. The predecessor of the present mayor was a Republican. Personal is hardly secondary to political influence as a factor in the aldermanic elections. Certain aldermen have held their wards through all political changes of administration for years.

Next month, for the first time in the city's history, women will vote at the municipal primaries; they will vote for the election of aldermen for the first time in March. Because the franchise of Illinois women does not extend to constitutional offices, and because they cannot, therefore, vote for all persons up for election in Chicago next spring, they will have separate ballot boxes. With a further extension of the franchise, so as to include their right to vote for state officers and presidential electors, they will be required, or privileged, to vote side by side with the men. But in the meantime, as one of their leaders puts it, "separate ballot boxes will enable us to keep tab on the number of women's votes, and we'll get some valuable figures. We'll have women watching at the polls and women judges of election, so it is going to be an honest election."

Eight places in the city council will be sought by women at this initial election under equal suffrage, and the leaders appear to have considerable confidence in their ability to obtain them. In some of the wards where the women have "slated" candidates it is more than probable that they will obtain the united support of the respectable male element. The latter has not been able of its own strength to remove the incubus of organization rule; there is hope for redemption of the wards and a triumph for decency in the strength and enthusiasm of the woman's vote.

OHIO has a budget committee, the formation of which some people thought would result in no public advantage. That committee, however, has just voted to recommend the striking of a round million dollars from the state expenditure estimates, and this will probably be done, for the reason that the budget committee shows plainly how it can, and why it should be done.

AN ORDINARY pair of shoes to cost \$10 appear before the vision of certain members of the National Shoe Dealers' Association of the United States, owing to the growing scarcity, and consequent advance in the price, of leather. In such an event there may be a return to the sabot, but wood is also listed among the raw materials that are going up.

It is estimated that the rural postmen of the United States cover 1,000,000 miles a day. This is both a back to and a back from the farm movement.